The New-York Times.

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Letter from Ex-Governor Clark.

CANANDAIGUA, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

Rev. H. A. GUION, Poughkeepsie—*Dear Sir*: I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., making certain inquiries of me relative to the views and position of the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, the Republican candidate for Governor, on the question of Temperance or Prohibition.

It would probably be more satisfactory to you, and others for whom you inquire, if Mr. MORGAN should be interrogated on the subject and answer for himself. But, as you have seen fit to write me, and I presume earnestly desire information, I will briefly give you what knowledge I have on the subject.

To your second question, I have to say (what the Senate Journal will show) that Mr. MORGAN was a member of the Senate, and in attendance on the day that a Prohibitory Liquor bill, introduced by me, passed that body, and "had an opportunity to vote for" it, but *did not vote*, either for or against the bill. I think he was the *only* member who failed to vote on the question.

To your first and third questions, I have to say, that feeling much interest in the success of the bill above-mentioned, which finally passed the Senate by barely the constitutional number of votes, I had reason to suppose Mr. MORGAN at that time was *not in favor of Prohibition*. What his views are "to-day" on the subject, or whether he is "practically" an abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, I do not know. But, as the Republican State Convention entirely ignored the question of Temperance or Prohibition, in its resolutions and platform of principles, its controlling influence acting on the old [illegible] that it is simply a question of morals, and should not be mixed up, or interfere with politics, it was [illegible] not expected that its nominees would be [illegible] or opposed because they were in favor of or against Prohibition.

Respectfully and truly yours,

MYRON H. CLARK.

Gerrit Smith in Reply to J. R. Giddings.

GERRIT SMITH has written a reply to the letter recently sent to him by JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. He says:

"You act with the Republican party; and surely it is not at work to abolish any slavery. Your Free-Soil party of 1848 declared its purpose to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. But I never heard that this is one of the purposes of the Republican party. The words of its platform may include this purpose; but they are of no account as long as the *deeds* of the party do not express it.

Why, your party does not undertake to do even so little as to abolish Slavery in what are miscalled the Free States! In my own State it has refused to do so. It leaves the way open in all these Free States for the kidnapper to come and sink men and women and children into the pit of Slavery.

Now, whatever your party may say against the extension of Slavery, does it go against it? It voted in Congress to receive Kansas with or without Slavery. I know that Republicans in this State still talk against admitting Slave States. But how little reliance should be placed upon this talk, so long as they are not willing to clear their own State of Slavery! It is no more to be believed that he who leaves Slavery untouched at home is to be relied on to stop it abroad, than it is that he who has the small-pox is sound on one side and unsound on the other.

Whatever the Republican Party may be in Ohio, it is a coward and a hypocrite in this State. It is a coward in the presence of both Rum and Slavery. It is a hypocrite;—for its agents are going up and down the State to persuade the friends of Temperance that EDWIN D. MORGAN is worthy of their votes. But that he alone of all the Senators dodged the vote on the Prohibitory Law is notorious. Moreover, had he been friendly to such a law, the Republican Party would not have so dared to defy the Rum interest as to put him in nomination. It is a hypocrite—for it is laboring to cheat the colored people into the belief that the Republican Party will give to them the right of suffrage. But the party that refuses to protect colored men in their right to their bodies, will never give them the right of suffrage.

With great regard, your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

Ex-Governor Hunt on Fusion.

At a Union meeting in Buffalo, held on Friday, a letter was received from the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT. He says:

I consider the course pursued in your county by the opponents of the Administration eminently wise, patriotic and sensible. In its immediate results it cannot fail to prove beneficial, while in its bearings upon the future it must exert an important and salutary influence. The same liberal policy ought to be pursued everywhere. What the country *most needs*, in the present posture of affairs, is an united Opposition. We have an Administration which has forfeited the public confidence. A large majority of the people of the Union are dissatisfied with its conduct, and opposed to its general policy. Why should we waste our strength in factious conflict over sham issues and barren abstractions? In most things our countrymen are [illegible] practical. In ordinary affairs they [illegible] consequences, and adapt means to ends with [illegible] skill and calculation. [illegible] chiefly in the region of politics that they dream [illegible] and contend for the impossible. Let us once [illegible] vindicate the claims of common sense in our [illegible] action. The opposition strength has been [illegible] and distracted on specialities and chimeras, [illegible] evils of maladministration have become [illegible] grievous to be borne. It is time for the scattered [illegible] to return from their wanderings, and rally [illegible] the flag of Union and Reform. We must have a more economical Government; a revenue system under which American industry can live and prosper; Federal aid for the improvement of rivers and harbors; and, above all, we must have an independent Congress and an upright Executive, who will deem country paramount to party, and make the Constitution his platform. If I could be with you, my only appeal would be to the freemen of Erie to persevere in the good work they have so well begun. When the pending contest is over, let us go forward in the effort to reconstruct and reunite the Opposition, on principles of patriotic concession and conciliation, and thereby combine the friends of good government and the advocates of reform, everywhere North and South, East and West, in a well-directed national movement, alike elevated in its purposes and irresistible in its strength.

I remain, very respectfully and truly, yours,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

[illegible], Esq., Chairman, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Comparative Congressional Vote by Districts—1858 and 1856.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* publishes the full official returns from the Congressional Districts of the State. We compare the aggregates with the vote of 1856 in the same Districts:

	1858	1856	
I.—Ryan, Opposition	[illegible]	Opposition	7,276
Florence, Dem	6,822	Democrat	9,496
Nebinger, A. L. D.	2,442	Dem. maj	2,220
[illegible] (Dem.) plurality	[illegible]		
[illegible]—Morris, Opp	5,[illegible]	Opposition	6,411
Martin, Dem	4,030	Democrat	6,018
[illegible] (Opp.) maj	1,[illegible]	Opp. maj	411
[illegible]—Verree, Opp	6,977	Opposition	6,[illegible]
Landy, Dem	5,834	Democrat	8,046
[illegible] (Opp.) majority	1,143	Dem. maj	1,147
[illegible]—Millward, Opp	9,[illegible]	Opposition	6,[illegible]
Phillips, Dem	6,451	Democrat	9,279
[illegible] (Opp.) majority	3,[illegible]	Dem. maj	[illegible]
[illegible]—Wood, Opp	9,701	Opposition	3,154
O. Jones, Dem	7,[illegible]	Democrat	3,026
[illegible] (Opp.) majority	2,402	Opp. maj	128
[illegible]—Hickman, A.L.Dem.	6,786	Opposition	9,356
Broomall, Opp	4,676	Democrat	8,338
[illegible], Dem.	5,1[illegible]	Opp. maj	1,018
[illegible] (Opp.) plurality	2,110		
[illegible]—Longnecker, Opp	8,[illegible]	Opposition	8,776
Roberts, Dem.	[illegible]	Democrat	10,943
[illegible] (Opp.) maj	249	Dem. maj	[illegible]
[illegible]—Schwartz, A. L. D	7,321	Opposition	4,[illegible]
J. G. Jones, Dem	7,306	Democrat	11,272
[illegible] (Opp.) majority	15	Dem. maj	[illegible]
[illegible]—Stevens, Opp	9,[illegible]	Opposition	11,[illegible]
Hopkins, Dem	[illegible]	Democrat	8,731
[illegible] (Opp.) majority	3,1[illegible]	Opp. maj	[illegible]
[illegible]—Killinger, Opp	[illegible]	Opposition	[illegible]
Weidle, Dem	[illegible]	Democrat	5,[illegible]
[illegible] (Opp.) majority	3,[illegible]	Opp. maj	2,823
[illegible]—Campbell, Opp	7,153	Opposition	6,776
Dewart, Dem	4,387	Democrat	10,094
Cake, A. L. Dem	579	Dem. maj	3,318
[illegible] (Opp.) plurality	2,766		
XII.—Scranton, Opp	10,043	Opposition	9,228
McReynolds, Dem.	6,183	Democrat	12,222
Scranton's (Opp.) majority	3,[illegible]	Dem. maj	2,994
XIII.—Shoemaker, Opp	[illegible]	Opposition	[illegible]
Dimmick, Dem	[illegible]	Democrat	12,123
[illegible] (Dem.) majority	1,443	Dem. maj	[illegible]
[illegible]—Grow, Opp	11,165	Opposition	15,150
Parkhurst, Dem	3,[illegible]	Democrat	6,248
[illegible] majority	7,[illegible]	Opp. maj	9,271
[illegible], Opp	[illegible]	Opposition	9,230
[illegible], Dem.	7,3[illegible]	Democrat	10,360
[illegible] (Opp.) maj	1,[illegible]	Dem. maj	1,111
[illegible]—Junkin, Opp	[illegible]	Opposition	2,791
[illegible], Dem	[illegible]	Democrat	12,438
Junkin's (Opp.) m.	46	Dem. maj	2,047
[illegible]—McPherson, Opp	9,348	Opposition	10,[illegible]
Reilly, Dem	9,061	Democrat	10,[illegible]
McPherson's (O.) m.	287	Dem. maj	674
[illegible]—Blair, Opp	9,114	Opposition	10,161
[illegible], Dem	6,679	Democrat	[illegible]
Blair's (Opp.) maj.	2,435	Opp. maj	1,118
[illegible]—Covode, Opp	[illegible]	Opposition	11,416
Foster, Dem	[illegible],174	Democrat	9,614
[illegible] (Opp.) maj	[illegible]	Opp. maj	1,[illegible]
XX.—Knight, Opp	5,794	Opposition	9,462
Montgomery, ALD	9,[illegible]	Democrat	10,[illegible]
Montgomery's (Opp.) maj	3,[illegible]	Dem. maj	1,127
XXI.—Moorhead, Opp	[illegible]	Opp. maj	1,760
Burke, Dem.	4,378		
Moorhead's (Opp.) maj.	1,[illegible]		
XXII.—McKnight, Opp	[illegible]	Opposition majority	2,[illegible]
Williams, anti-tax	[illegible]		
Birmingham, Dem	602		
McKnight's (Opp.) plurality	1,536		
XXIII.—Stewart, Opp	6,721	Opposition	[illegible]
McGuffin, Dem	3,777	Democrat	5,[illegible]
Stewart's (Opp.) maj	2,944	Opp. maj	4,[illegible]
XXIV.—Hall, Opp	[illegible]	Opposition	10,14[illegible]
Gillis, Dem	[illegible]	Democrat	10,71[illegible]
Hall's (Opp.) majority	[illegible]	Dem. maj	567
XXV.—Babbitt, Opp	6,360	Opposition	10,[illegible]
Marshall, Dem	4,113	Democrat	[illegible],775
Babbitt's (Opp.) majority	2,247	Opp. maj	5,070

RECAPITULATION—VOTE OF 1858.

Regular Opposition vote	190,198
Regular Democratic vote	146,032
Regular Opposition majority	44,156
Add Anti-Lecompton Dem. vote	29,417
Total Opposition majority	73,572
Total vote cast for Congressmen	[illegible],937
Total vote cast for Supreme Judge	360,218
Total vote cast for Canal Commissioner	367,966

The Opposition Committee of Correspondence (HENRY C. CAREY, JAMES MILLIKEN, and others) publish an address to the People of Pennsylvania, in reference to the triumph in the State. They say:

"The true Pennsylvania policy knows no north, no south, no east, no west—it being that which tends to promote the good of all, whether farmers or planters, miners or manufacturers, makers of railroads, or owners of ships. It is that policy which seeks to obtain perfect freedom of commerce among ourselves, and with the world at large, by means of such measures of protection as shall enable all to unite in the effort to increase the productiveness of the labor of each and all—there being a perfect harmony in the real and permanent interests of every section of the country, and every portion of our population. That the existence of such harmony may have the chance of being fully demonstrated, but little is now required, except another long pull, another strong pull, and another pull all together, by the men of the Keystone State."

NEW-JERSEY.

The Fourth Congressional District.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858.

The united Opposition had a most enthusiastic meeting here last night. Called by the old-line Cincinnati-Platform-Democrats, to reassert their principles and denounce the heresies of their office-holding servants, it met with a cordial response from Republicans and Americans, who can well join in an effort to settle, now, a paramount question, in which we are all equally interested.

Col. FORNEY addressed the dense crowd, in a speech of telling force against a recreant Administration. His review of BUCHANAN's Kansas policy and disorganizing course with the Democratic Party, left the weak old gentleman in a very pitiable condition before the assembled sovereigns.

Dr. RIGGS, the able and trustworthy candidate for Congress, defined his position to the perfect satisfaction of everybody, if we may judge from the general applause that followed the laying down of each plank in his platform. It is strange how nearly honest men agree, when they speak honestly!

Mr. DALRYMPLE, of Morristown, made a fine opening speech, and Mr. BARKALOW, the Chairman of the meeting, a clinching closing one. All these names you will recognize as those of tried Democrats, that can keep a true position and stand fire.

Political Items.

NEW-YORK.—The Republicans and Americans of Schoharie county have fused in the nomination of the Hon. CLARK B. COCHRANE for Congress, and of WM. E. SPRANG for Assembly.... The Republicans of Chenango have nominated HIRAM BRIGGS for Assembly in the First District, and JUDSON L. GRANT in the Second.... The Democrats of the XXXth Congressional District have nominated the Hon. JNO. B. SKINNER.... The Democrats of the XXIst Congressional District nominate Dr. SANDS....In the XXVIIIth Congressional District the Democrats nominate GEORGE B. BRADLEY.

....The Albany *Statesman* publishes the official indorsement of the American State Ticket by the Order of United Americans.

JAMES R. THOMPSON, American nominee for Canal Commissioner, writes a letter of acceptance, reflecting upon the action of the Republican Convention.

SAMUEL W. WALDRON, Jr., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the IVth District of Massachusetts.

There is to be a contested seat in Congress from Ohio. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"The official majority for Mr. ALLEN, Democrat, in the Fourth Congressional District, over NICHOLS, Fusion, is 83. The Piqua *Register* says that one township in Shelby County has returned 131 votes for 'William Ellen,' by a mistake of the clerk, they being cast for WILLIAM ALLEN. *The Columbus Journal* adds that 'Mr. NICHOLS will receive the certificate of election, and that ALLEN will contest it in Congress.'"

PRENTICE has this item, under the head of "Literary Intelligence Extraordinary:"

"The *Reveries of a Bachelor*, new series, edited by JAMES BUCHANAN, are to be published in serial form, by WENDELL & Co., of Washington City, through the columns of the official paper."

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail which left San Francisco Sept. 23 arrived at New-York on the 22d inst. The news we receive comes to us from private sources, as under the present arrangements of the road newspapers are not carried in the mails.

Among the marine arrivals at San Francisco, subsequent to the departure of the last Panama steamer, were the *Europa*, *Comet*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *Hound* and *Radiant*, from New-York. There were also arrivals from China, and one from Japan.

The latter brings intelligence of new and important concessions from the Emperor to the outside traders.

The Fourth Overland Arrival.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 23.

The overland California mail of the 27th ult., four days later, has just arrived. No papers came to hand. Arrangements are being perfected by which regular newspaper exchanges will be established between St. Louis and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Particulars of the Engagement Between Vidaurri and Miramon.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag*, of the 13th inst., has dates from Victoria to the 30th ult., from Tampico to the 2d inst., and from Monterey to the 10th inst.

The news confirms the accounts of a battle between the Conservatives, under MIRAMON, and the Liberals, under VIDAURRI, in which the latter were partially defeated. VIDAURRI himself was not on the field when the engagement was commenced, and his army appears to have been attacked when least apprehensive of and least prepared for an attack. The rumors at Brownsville were that the defeated army lost 500 men killed, 2,000 prisoners, and their artillery and provisions taken.

VIDAURRI himself, in a dispatch of the 29th ult., dated Hacienda des Espiritu Santo, and addressed to the Governor of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, acknowledges his defeat. The conflict took place in the vicinity of the town Ahualusco, and lasted from the 25th to the 29th ult. The following is the dispatch referred to:

Army of the North—General-in-Chief:

EXCELLENT SIR: After a severe engagement between our enemy and the forces under my command in the vicinity of the town of Ahualulco, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of the present month—the latter fighting with the same valor and intrepidity that they *have ever shown in every encounter they have had*—have unfortunately sustained a defeat to-day, which, taking from them the victory that they so justly merited on account of their sufferings and privations, also caused us to lose nearly all the train of war that we had acquired at such an immense sacrifice.

In conformity with that principle which I have ever kept, of never to hide or misrepresent facts, I now have the sorrow of announcing to you this unfortunate event, and although I propose to explain to the Sovereign Congress the causes that have brought it on and influenced it thus far, the lack of time at present prevents me from making a similar explanation to you, although I shall confine myself to stating that the principal causes have been the utter scarcity of resources of every kind, together with the great poverty and misery experienced by the soldiery, and that felt by them particularly on the days of battle.

Great and profound indeed is the grief which at this moment weighs upon me, as you may well imagine; nevertheless, an idea consoles me still, that if the adverse tide of battles may ever retard the triumph of the cause sustained by our State, which is that of justice and humanity, it can never destroy it entirely.

Be pleased to acquaint the State with this unfortunate occurrence, so as to prevent that any sinister versions be made of it, and so soon as I shall have obtained the data necessary concerning the victims and losses of all kinds that we have sustained, I shall communicate the same to your Excellency with a similar object.

Accept, therefore, my particular regard and consideration. God and liberty.

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

To his Excellency, the Governor of Nuevo Leon y Coahuila.

HACIENDA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, Sept. 29, 1858.

VIDAURRI's dispatch was written under the impression that the defeat was a total one; but an express from Monterey, with dates of the 10th inst., arrived at Matamoros on the 13th, and reported that VIDAURRI had arrived at Monterey on the 8th inst., and that the loss sustained by his troops was not so great as was reported at first, as only a portion of the artillery and munitions had been captured by MIRAMON's forces, and the Liberal army had made their retreat from the field of battle in good order.

The official paper of Monterey states that General VIDAURRI has already sent orders to the commander at Tampico for another park of artillery, where there is a plenty to be had, which will soon be on the field, together with many forces that are concentrating about VIDAURRI, to renew the attack.

El Prisma, published at Tampico, *with date of the* 2d inst., says that Col. GUADALUPE GARCIA, who had entirely recovered his health, would leave on that day for the interior with 300 men of infantry and three pieces of artillery.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 6th inst., gives some details of the preliminary movements by the two armies, previous to the battle which we above alluded to. They are interesting:

"Gen. MIRAMON had entered the city of San Luis, seeing that it had been left entirely unprotected by VIDAURRI, and fortified himself within. Gen. VIDAURRI was still at La Parada—eight leagues from San Luis—awaiting the arrival of Generals BLANCO and [illegible], who were sent to join him with a well-equipped force of about 2,000 strong.

A letter, written from VIDAURRI's camp, with date of the 26th ultimo, states that an express had just been received there from General DEGOLLADO, with the news that this chief had defeated CASANOVA completely, who was guarding Guadalajara, and taken possession of that place.

MIRAMON had sent out two columns of his troops, to force, if possible, two of the positions of VIDAURRI, but these were twice defeated in their attempt at doing so, losing thereby all the artillery and ammunitions that they had taken out for the attack.

Colonels SAYAS and ARREULLIN, who, a short time since, had left the neighboring State of Tamaulipas with reinforcements for VIDAURRI, had arrived within 16 leagues of San Luis, with a force of 1,000 Tamaulipecos, well armed and full of enthusiasm.

General VIDAURRI will begin an attack upon his enemy within San Luis as soon as he shall receive all the reinforcements that he expects, and are now reaching him fast."

WEST INDIES.

Demerara—Business Promise—Return Passages—The Labor Movement—St. Kitts—Turk's Island.

By the arrival of the bark *Virginia*, Capt. HILL, we have dates from Demerara to the 29th September, from Berbice to the 23d, from St. Kitts and St. Eustatius to Oct. 2, and from Turk's Island to the 9th inst.

At Demerara the sugar crop was nearly all gathered in, and was one of the most abundant in British Guiana for twenty years past, that is, taking into account the number of "estates" that have in that time been "abandoned," the apathy of the West India Creole negro, and the scarcity of labor, of which the colonists so constantly complain.

Several of the houses that had succumbed during the Spring pressure, were again commencing under favorable auspices. Messrs. WHITNEY & Co., of Demerara, largely engaged in the American trade, were about starting again, helped by friends here, in Barbadoes, and in Demerara. BRIDGES, SHERLOCK & Co., assisted by the house of CAVAN & Co., of London, had again commenced. Only a few days prior to the sailing of the *Virginia*, a public meeting on the subject was held in the reading rooms of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, and resolutions strongly opposed to such return passages were unanimously adopted. A Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the return passages be, from the beginning of 1859, in future discontinued. The Governor, P. A. WODEHOUSE, Esq., labored hard last Spring with the Home Government to obtain for Colonial immigration a more favorable consideration than heretofore, and concessions were made to him more favorable than the most sanguine friend of the Colony could have anticipated.

His Excellency was away in the country, spending a month *en siesta* with his amiable lady, so the business of Government House was suspended. The Courts were also enjoying a vacation, but during the present month both the executive and judicial bodies were again to be called into active business life.

The produce reports from the West Indies generally are favorable, and the season has been more than usually healthy. The sugar crop everywhere is a large one.

At St. Kitts there was a severe fever raging. The business of the season was mostly done there.

An American bark, one of Messrs. TROWBRIDGE & DWIGHT's, the *Excelsior*, arrived there from the windward on the 2d inst.; there was about half a cargo of sugar and molasses there for her.

There was but little salt on the island, and the price was 30 cents a (flour) barrel for it. At St. Martins the quantity of salt was also small, and the price was the same as at St. Kitts.

At St. Eustatius, (Dutch,) the chief topic was the Slavery abolition question. It is expected there that during this Fall the slaves in all the Dutch colonies will be emancipated. There was about 1,100 hhds. of sugar made on the island this year. The health of the island was good.

At Turk's Island, as elsewhere in the West Indies, the great absorbing subject is the labor question.

A public meeting, "convened for the purpose of consulting on the best course to be pursued for procuring additional laborers for this Colony," was held in the Court House, Grand Trunk, on the 5th instant. I. R. TALBOT, Esq., presided. Several resolutions on the subject were passed, and a Committee appointed to petition the Home Government on the subject. The salt-making season, which has been more than usually prosperous, was nearly closed. The price of salt was 7½ to 8 cents a bushel. There were shipped during the week preceding the 9th inst., nearly 22,000. There were over half a million bushels on the Island.

Business in Barbadoes.

BARBADOES, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

The market for all descriptions of breadstuffs and provisions is unusually depressed, owing to heavy importations and a very reduced consumption, arising from the great abundance and cheapness of sweet potatoes. At the present moment it is next to impossible to make sales from the vessels, as our dealers are determined not to fill themselves up with stuffs at present rates, looking forward to lower prices soon. The consequence is that recent arrivals are all going into store. There will, without doubt, be a better demand shortly, as native provisions must soon be scarce and dear; but from the great amount of Breadstuffs now on hand, and several large cargoes known to be due, it will be some weeks before the market gets into a healthy state again. The quotations which are annexed may be considered nominal, as sales to any extent could not be made unless at a reduction.

Several arrivals of Codfish have taken place during the past fortnight, and the market is now fully supplied. One cargo from Demerara is now afloat.

The arrivals of White Pine have been and continue excessive; dealers are all abundantly supplied, and *next sales will not realize present quotations*. Three cargoes well assorted Pitch Pine would sell at fair rates. Cypress Shingles, all descriptions, and Red Oak Staves are wanted.

The shipment of sweets may be virtually considered as closed, there not remaining over 800 puncheons of Molasses for shipment after the departure of the *N. H. Gaston*, whose cargo is included in the following statement:

The total shipments of Sugar for the year, reduced to hogsheads, is 50,027, and Molasses 19,734 puncheons. The prospects for the growing canes are gloomy indeed, and under the most favorable circumstances, the coming crop will fall short 10,000 hhds. of the present one, and may reach 20,000 hhds. Many parts of the Island are suffering severely from the want of rain, without which they will make scarcely any crop at all. Some fine showers have fallen within the last forty-eight hours, and indications are that the wet season has finally set in.

The season, thus far, has proved unusually sultry, but the health of the Island is generally good; no epidemics prevail.

The Young Men's Association of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your able journal of Sept. 21, in an article headed, "A Stricken City," appeared the following:

"I regard the application of the Young Men's Christian Association for foreign aid as wholly unwarranted, and an unjust reflection upon the proverbially liberal benevolence of our people."

Being a constant reader of your paper, and judging from the liberality of its opinions, its unwillingness to willfully injure any person or persons, (as the above article is certainly calculated to do,) and having witnessed and examined into the actions and operations of the Young Men's Christian Association—(for their rooms are always open, and their books and plan of operation and action during the present epidemic, are also open to inspection by any and everybody,) and therefore knowing the article referred to to be unjust; and as a resident of the Crescent City, feeling proud of an association of young men, who have so nobly volunteered in the good work of visiting and relieving the sick and destitute in our midst, I feel that justice should be done both to that Association, whose application for aid has been misrepresented, and to those of your citizens who have so nobly come forward and assisted the Association.

In the first place the writer of the article referred to shows a total ignorance of the application made by the Association for foreign aid, as it [illegible] called in hi[s] article. Did he know to whom that application was made? No; or he would have called it neither unwarranted nor for foreign aid. Shall not the branches of our association, which is not limited to any one or two places, nor confines its attention to the natives and residents of its own particular locality, but which, extending over our whole Union, and composed of many branches, yet linked in one common brotherhood, are as one united in the blessed work of relieving distressed and suffering humanity, shall not the members of one branch, in a time of peculiar distress, cannot they call upon brother members for assistance without being impugned and assailed for so doing? It is a well known fact, that during our sickly season, a very great number of our citizens, who have means, are away from the City, and even had the application been made to the public, was it wrong in view of that fact? Wherefore such an objurgatory article? Is this charity?

But the application was not to the public, in this instance, but was made to the brother Christian Associations by the Association here. New-Orleans has *always within its limits a great number of persons* not natives of the city or State, but from other States and from foreign nations. From the peculiar nature of our climate, at certain seasons, these are subject to disease of various kinds, and being incapacitated to work, are forced to apply for assistance, and where more than to the Young Men's Christian Association, as this is the only one whose doors are ever open to all, without any distinction? Other societies are limited to their own particular sect or members, and the Howard Association are almost entirely limited to yellow fever. In this way there is not a State in the Union whose natives and citizens have not been relieved by the Young Men's Christian Association. In view of this, are they not entitled to apply to brother associations in other States, even if they were not as they are, many members in one body?

Entertainment Given by the Venezuelan Commissioners to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Speeches of Senor Rojas, James T. Brady, and Others.

The Commissioners deputed by the Republic of Venezuela to wait on Gen. PAEZ in this City, and invite his return to his native land, gave a banquet on Saturday night in the Metropolitan Hotel to the Municipal authorities, in recognition of the hospitality displayed towards the eminent exile during his sojourn among us.

The attendance was by no means large, though the attractions were many. The fare was sumptuous, and the speeches eloquent.

Señor P. J. ROJAS, President of the Commission, occupied the Chair. On his right was Mayor TIEMANN, on his left was Gen. PAEZ. Elsewhere we observed Gen. Austria, Señor Mujica, Dr. Manuel Paez, Señor Ramon Paez, Señor Riviera St. Turgis, Señor Geo. Henriquez, of Wall-street, Señor Mijares, Señor Gumbarrat, Señor Marquiz, Mr. Peter Cooper, Judge Daly, Judge Brady, Jas. T. Brady, Richard Busteed, Stephen Masset, Edward Cooper, Morris Ketchum, Jonathan Sturgis, and many other well-known gentlemen.

Señor ROJAS proposed as the first regular toast:

The President of the United States. [Loud applause.]

2. *The President of Venezuela.* [Renewed applause.]

In proposing the third toast, he said:

GENTLEMEN: Venezuela will never forget the cordial reception given to General J. A. PAEZ, by the City of New-York, for it was a strong proof of that friendship which for the maintainance of our common interest we should all encourage. [Applause.] And the example of New-York is well worthy of frequent imitation throughout the Union, that the bond of sentiment by which the people of both continents are connected may become firm and inseparable. [Loud cheers.] Sister nations in their institutions, inhabiting a hemisphere on which the hopes of the world are centred, alike sustaining the cause of liberty, their sympathies are natural and should be strengthened. The United States gave to America the example, and aroused the desire for Independence; hastened to recognize the nationality of other Republics; applauded their incorporation into the great family, and afterwards through the press, and by acts which are indelibly engraved upon the South American heart, aided the sincere Republicans of of Spanish America and shamed their ignorant oppressors. [Applause.] But something is still wanting; the example is not enough; it is indispensable, gentlemen, that an influence be exercised, not of force, but by the multiplication of exchanges, by the cultivation of the arts, by manufactures, by commerce—in a word, by all that this Union has in superfluity and Venezuela lacks; by the interchange of ideas to develop the spirit of self-government, and the regenerating civilization of Democracy; to check the monarchical influence—[loud applause]—which, though once repudiated by Spanish America, is still tolerated, lacking, as those countries do, the elements of satisfying the wants of their now aspiring people. This influence has dearly cost the nation of South America, and Venezuela herself has recently proved that honor, valor and justice are not the only qualities which give a people strength. [Applause.] We are there all Republicans and Democrats, equals in the eyes of the law, and free without distinction of race or color. [Loud applause.] During 18 years we lived as you do, without a standing army, and forever established the liberty of conscience, the abolition of convents, the freedom of the press and every right, the heritage of an honest man. [Applause.] Those elements, grand and civilizing, prolific under the auspices of an Administration faithful to its obligations—you, citizens of the North, pioneers of constitutional principles, are called to forward and diffuse effectively, though indirectly, in accordance with the almost inspired doctrine of your President MONROE, which, like all the great ideas of civilization, was promulgated in advance of the period for its adoption, as were the words of the Apostles who preached the regeneration of the world through the revolutionary influence of Christianity. [Vehement cheering.] But the time for the fulfillment of that prosperity has arrived, and to you, executors of the great work, belongs the duty of pushing the pacific conquests of true Republicanism, with the zeal of predestined missionaries. The field is prepared to receive the seed; and how much easier is the labor, gentlemen, when your co-workers are ready with their aid! The children of the South know full well that you do not bear the cimitar of Mahomet to deluge with blood the path of progress. Let them know that your cannon serve alone to protect your commerce against encroachments and piracy—your Navy to lay telegraphic cables, and restore to their country the unhappy beings whom the most infamous avarice had condemned to servitude. They know that your engineers have never constructed citadels, but that they are ever ready to plan those iron lines which traverse your land in the march of progress. They know that you forge no chains, for you have not iron enough for the manufacture of rails. The appearance of your steamers bears no alarm to the cities on the sea, nor from the wreathing smoke of their chimneys do the fishermen, who traffic on the coast, flee with dismay to conceal their vessels. [Applause.] Gentlemen, among the nations of South America you are called, by way of commerce, "The free people:" and your Republic is known as "The Model Republic." For what reason do you fail to avail yourselves of so great a moral influence, making it effective by deeds worthy of yourselves? Why do you not send us the emigration which you no longer need? Why do you not go to harvest the rich fruits which the earth yields abundantly? Why do you not give us, in our home, the example of that obedience to law which saves you in all your troubles? [Applause.] The White House should be the head-quarters from whence the pacific missionaries of liberty and true Americanism might go forth throughout the world discovered by COLUMBUS. Send from your Capital liberty-loving and law-abiding citizens—not selfish men who shall unite with oppressors and law partisans, but your most illustrious sons—to spread in South America a knowledge of your civilization—American civilization—the civilization of Democracy, of the steamer, of the railroad, of the telegraph—the civilization (permit me to define it *Yankee* civilization)—[loud applause]—which is called *to create* an order of things which shall regenerate the world. I have said, gentlemen, that Venezuela will never forget the cordial reception given to General PAEZ by the United States, for it is a strong proof of there *friendship* which we should all encourage. To New-York belongs the honor of being the first in establishing this noble precedent. May the whole Union follow the magnanimous example afforded by your generous acts in 1850, when the American Eagle sheltered beneath her wings the enlightened citizen of Venezuela—acts, the remembrance of which leads me to propose:

The City of New-York—The Metropolis of the United States.

[Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mayor TIEMANN read in reply an appropriate speech, which was in the highest degree complimentary to Gen. PAEZ and the Venezuelan Republic.

4. *The Militia of New-York*—and its distinguished Commander-in-Chief, Major-General SANDFORD.

[Loud applause.]

Major-General SANDFORD replied. He claimed for Venezuela that she had reversed the maxim that "Republics are ungrateful."

5. *The Press of New-York*—The constant friend of truth and liberty.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS responded. He asserted that history had not done justice to the Spanish race; that Fillibusterism was highly improper; made some disparaging remarks on MIRANDA, and assured the Venezuelans that there was no use in their copying our Republican institutions, unless they also imitated us in our obedience to law. Law and liberty should be inseparable, else the latter would degenerate into anarchy. Mr. BROOKS was warmly applauded.

6. *The Bar of New-York.*

In compliance with repeated and pressing calls, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY rose and said:

I came here to-night to listen—not to speak. CARLYLE has said, "Speech is great—silence is greater." If you had not done me the honor, and accorded me the kindness to mention my name in connection with the sentiment just proposed, I would have permitted my profession to remain for once in that condition which is not characteristic—voiceless and uninfluential in the presence of men. But, gentlemen, I have observed some things here to-night which deserve to be mentioned. I agree with my friend Mr. BROOKS that this occasion exhibits a novel spectacle. I believe this is the first time in the history of my native City that the exiles from any part of the world have tendered to our municipal authorities any public testimonial of gratitude for the hospitality extended to them. If Venezuela has done nothing else, as her enemies might falsely suggest, this at least must be said of her, that she has set an example of courtesy and gratitude which entitles her from every resident of New-York to undying recollection and admiration. I am sorry, however, to perceive the naked appearance of yonder table, the places of which should all have been filled, that the politeness and consideration of our Venezuelan hosts might appear to be properly appreciated. But I am happy to say—without intending any disrespect to those who represent us in the councils and government of New-York—that the City does not owe its character to, and will not receive its judgment from, the proceedings of the individuals who may at any time manage its public affairs. I know something of Venezuela and of her history. As Venezuelans inhabit part of the Territory on which our Republic is placed, we cannot but be interested in her destiny. But a few days have passed since a magnificent banquet was spread in this building, when men of eloquence assembled, and Genius shed its effulgence over the festive board. An intelligent multitude attended to celebrate an event, then considered to be perfectly accomplished, by which two great nations would be enabled to breathe their thoughts into each other's ears. *It was a great and interesting incident.* But I think more highly of the event, soon I trust to happen, when from one end of this continent to the other there will be no electric telegraph required—no cable to be laid as an indispensable medium of mingling the thoughts of the people spread over that Territory—but one sentiment shall pervade it as by a single and continuous thrill, and all who dwell upon it shall be American in Government if not in name. Nor am I unwilling—with deference to our eloquent friend Mr. BROOKS—to extend this wish a little further, and if the Genius of our Republic, already holding sway over the broad rivers, majestic mountains, and lovely valleys of our land, contemplates and hopes for the coming of the time when she may affix a star upon the forehead of the Queen of the Antilles, and place her in the constellation of our Union, I reflect upon that hope, and would receive that event with unmingled delight. We have heard, however, denunciations of fillibusters. I would not—I do not advocate lawless aggression, or fanatical propagandism, when either would force upon any people a government they do not seek. But there is nothing to alarm us in the necessary employment of honorable means to gain a more extended area for the control of true civilization, enlightened progress, and free institutions. That man was a fillibuster who first wrested from the hands of Barbarians territory, which they had devoted to such uses as uncultivated instincts might suggest—and consecrated it to the influences of intellect, religion and social refinement. On these subjects men differ much in opinion, and it is not to be wondered at that the name of MIRANDA should have been mentioned at this table with reproach. That name has been almost forgotten except amongst those who ever remember and honor all men who, however unsuccessful, deserve to be classed as patriots in the annals of our race. I cannot think of MIRANDA, nor speak of him, except with sympathy. His name excites alike regret and admiration. It is true that his achievements fell short of his efforts and his merit. It is true that his name is often treated with obloquy, but the poet has prepared us to disregard such injustice.

"Rebellion! foul, dishonoring word,
Whose wrongful blight so oft hath stained
The holiest cause that book or sword
Of mortal ever lost, or gained.
How many a spirit born to bless
Hath sunk beneath thy withering name
Whom but a day's—an hour's success—
Had wafted to eternal fame!"

The fate of MIRANDA is connected in some degree with the subject of the toast to which I respond. SMITH and OGDEN were many years ago tried for having aided his enterprise. They were defended by a lawyer whose name fills the chalice of my heart to overflowing, and in its mention will suggest most honorable appreciation of his profession. It's a name around which the instincts, the love, the honor of his race delight to cling. It suggests an eloquence which, in these days, we may not expect to find equaled, and a purity of character never surpassed. I refer, of course, to the late THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT. In his memorable defence on the trial already mentioned he uttered that striking passage, which may be familiar to most present, and which, as an admirer of his genius, I will presently repeat—a passage highly suggestive of what we should feel towards that country and those people whose interests we have to-night in earnest contemplation. Thus spoke the great forensic orator—the ardent and incorruptible patriot—the sincere and upright man:

"In whatever country the contest may be carried on—whoever may be the oppresser of the oppressed—may the Almighty Lord of Hosts strengthen the right arms of those who fight for the freedom of their native land. May He guide them in their councils, assist them in their difficulties, comfort them in their afflictions, and give them victory in their battles."

[Loud and prolonged cheering.]

7. *The Judiciary of New-York.*

Judge DALY replied in an excellent speech, which was much applauded.

8. *The Ladies of New-York.*

Don RAMON PAEZ replied.

9. *The true American International System of Free Government*—Cordial amity between the free Governments of the American Hemisphere, and amity of position without intermeddling in their domestic affairs.

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED responded, indorsing the sentiment of the toast. He was frequently applauded.

Speeches were made by Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM and others, in response to volunteer toasts.

Before taking his leave, the Mayor called on Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT for a song. Mr. MASSETT complied, and sang,

"I would I were a boy again,"

with great feeling, and was greeted with loud applause.

The assemblage did not disperse until the clock announced Sunday morning.

PARAGUAY.

Change in the Fluvial Policy of that Republic—New Decree to Prevent Smuggling in the Paraguay Waters.

From files of the Asuncion *Seminario* to Aug. 21, we derive additional details of Paraguayan intelligence.

Don JOSE RUFOS CAMINOS has been appointed Consul-General for Paraguay, at the capital of the Argentine Republic.

Don EDUARDO GARPO has been named Resident-Consul at Rosario, in the same Republic.

It is understood that the object of these appointments is to draw closer the relations of the Government of Paraguay with that of General URQUIZA, as one step in prosecuting the quarrel which LOPEZ just now entertains with Buenos Ayres. He also seconds the blow leveled at the latter place, by changing the southern terminus of the Paraguayan river steamers from Buenos Ayres to Rosario.

The following decree regulates the intercourse between foreign shipping and the Custom-houses of the State.

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC,

Considering the convenience now afforded by the use of seals, instead of the guards now employed by the fiscal police of the merchant vessels navigating the waters of the Republic, concludes and decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Every merchant vessel, of whatever nation, which, whether with a cargo or in ballast, enters the waters of the Republic, whether for a Paraguayan port, or the port of any other nation, shall after the visit made by the fiscal authorities of the frontier at the point through which it is admitted, receive the fiscal seals of the Republic upon its hatches and depositories of the cargo.

ART. 2. Every vessel dispatched by the Custom-houses of the Republic shall not leave port without first being visited by the fiscal of the place, who shall lock and seal the depositories of the cargo.

ART. 3. If any vessel arrive with hatches fastened and sealed by any foreign Custom-House, the frontier fiscal police shall content itself with annexing seals to the same places.

ART. 4. Vessels arriving in the Paraguay River shall receive from the fiscal police of Humaita the visit and seals mentioned in Article 1.

ART. 5. The detention shall be protracted no longer than is necessary to exhibit bill of health, accomplish *practique*, if necessary, and to make known the nationality, the port, and the destination of the vessel.

ART. 6. Vessels coming from Matto Grosso shall be *visited and sealed at the port* of Olimpo.

ART. 7. Vessels bound for an open port of the Republic shall preserve its seals intact until the local Custom-house official remove them.

ART. 8. Seals affixed at any national Custom-house are not to be removed, save at the last Custom-station to which the vessel goes in the Republic.

ART. 9. Vessels bound up or down the rivers, to or from Brazil, shall only have their seals removed at the last Custom-house of the Republic they pass.

ART. 10. Vessels having deck loads shall have guards assigned them by the Police officials, the guards to be fed and paid by the Master.

ART. 11. In case of disaster, the captain of a vessel may break the seals and discharge any portion of the cargo he may deem necessary, previously sending notice to a convenient official, and complying with the regulations he may dictate for the prevention of smuggling.

ART. 12. In case of disaster which prevents the previous notice above required, the captain shall subsequently give the information, proving that the act was necessary.

ART. 13. Charges the Federal officials to punctually fulfill the terms of the Convention of 12th of February last.

ART. 14. Orders the publication of the decree in the official journal.

ASUNCION, Aug. 16, 1858.

CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ.

MARIAN GONZALES."

Sea and Ship News.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—It has been currently rumored, for some time, that the Panama Railroad Company was negotiating for the purchase of the Collins steamships *Adriatic*, *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, with a view of establishing a weekly line to California *via* Aspinwall and Panama. While there is no doubt that the powerful Companies which now control the California travel will take great pains to prevent it from passing into other hands, it is doubtful whether the Panama Company will think the business authorizes the large expenditure which would be required for the purchase of these steamers, to say nothing of the immense outlay which would be required to run them upon this route.

FREE WHEAT AT FAYAL.—Information has been received at the Department of State from C. W. DABNEY, Esq., the United States Consul at Fayal, that official notice has been given that wheat and other cereals will be admitted for consumption in the district of Angra, Azores, free of duty, excepting a small local duty, until the 31st of July, 1859.

The day of the sailing of the Galway steamer *Pacific* has been changed from the 5th to the 2d of November. The agents are the American Express Company, Hudson-street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British screw-steamer *City of Baltimore*, Captain LEITCH, left on Saturday for Liverpool, with 51 cabin passengers and 180 in the steerage, a list of whom may be found in another place. She also carried out $[illegible] in specie.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 21 Wall-street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Pacific Railroad—Ratification of the Chinese Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 24.

I learn to-day, from a reliable source, that Mr. BUCHANAN will take strong ground in his Message in favor of the passage, this Winter, of a Pacific Railroad bill. He will sketch the plan of construction to be favored by his Administration.

Gen. JO. LANE has been quite unwell, but he is again convalescent.

Dispatches received at the State Department contain the gratifying intelligence that the Emperor of China has ratified the Treaty with this Government, and also those with England, France and Russia. Nothing remains on our part but the final approval of the President and the Senate of the Treaty negotiated by Mr. REED, when it may be returned to China for the exchange of ratifications.

Information has also been received at the State Department from WILLIAM R. [illegible], Consul at Talcahuana, Chili, of the death of the following American seamen: JOHN CARPAS, ROWLAND [illegible], and [illegible].

The War on Douglas Stopped—The Tariff Bugbear—Governor Wise on Douglas—J. Glancy Jones.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1858.

The President and his mouth-piece, the *Union*, incline to favor DOUGLAS since the Pennsylvania broadside. If a couple of months could ensue before the Illinois election, we should behold the singular spectacle of the Administration and the *Union* working in his favor. But there is not time enough for such a change after the ferocious opposition of the past Summer.

The *Union* feels comforted in reflecting that it was the Tariff that did the business in Pennsylvania, and lays the terrible defeat to the "Scotch pipes." What then is the trouble in the West? The Western States are not in favor of a tariff. Why could not the Administration hold its own there? The *Union* and *Star* have thus far refused to class the Anti-Lecompton Democrats elected to Congress with the Democracy. They are set down with the Opposition. But a year hence they will claim every man of them, down to JOHN HICKMAN himself, as good Democrats, to figure up a majority, may be, against the Opposition.

The *Star* charges upon Mr. STANTON, of Kansas, that he has turned Republican, and expects to come to the United State Senate from Kansas; it also jeers at Governor WISE and the Richmond *Enquirer*, hinting that the Governor has written a letter in favor of Mr. DOUGLAS.

The *States* publishes a very spicy letter from Mr. WRIGHT, member of Congress from Georgia, in which he takes strong ground in favor of Mr. DOUGLAS, and says some sharp things of Secretary COBB.

The *Union* this morning confirms the rumor that Mr. J. GLANCY JONES has been appointed Minister to Austria. Mr. BUCHANAN offered the appointment voluntarily, unsolicited, immediately after the news of Mr. JONES' defeat. It is pleasant to learn that the President is not devoid of gratitude, as outsiders might infer from his conduct towards STANTON and WALKER. GLANCY JONES, whatever may have been his faults, has been faithful and true to his old friend, the President. For him he went into the Lecompton iniquity last Winter, and for love of him got angry with Mr. SHERMAN in the House, and accused him of being influenced in his votes, by a non-invitation to a Presidential dinner. In short, the blunders of Mr. JONES have been made out of his devotion to Mr. BUCHANAN. Aside from this, he is a man of real abilities and comprehensive intellect. Why should not the President reward him? It would be shameful ingratitude if he did not. It does not seem to be decided whether Mr. JONES leaves at once or waits till his present term has expired; probably the latter, as the Administration will need him in his accustomed place—the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. VYE.

Arrivals from Utah, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 23.

Col. WAITE, Capt. WHITTALL and Lieut. RICH, of the Fifth Infantry, and Capt. DICKERSON, Assistant Quartermaster, have arrived from Utah.

The mail to Albuquerque, New-Mexico, by the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, or Lieut. BEALE's route, left Neosho, Missouri, on the 15th inst.

Supposed Wreck.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Oct. 23.

The bark *Flora Muir*, arrived at this port from Sligo, picked up on the 19th inst., lat. 41° [illegible], lon. [illegible] 20', thirty-nine barrels of flour, marked I in a circle, N. do., Z. do., G. do., A. do.; two A. D. do., and branded Crestline Mills, Finlay, Robinson and Prussian Mill, and H. SMITH & Co., also, a hatch and a piece of deck plank, and saw at the same time part of a masthead, iron hooped, and about seventeen inches in diameter, supposed to belong to a vessel of about 600 tons.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 23.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday, were 42.

The Howard Association regret to announce that the epidemic continues in fatal prevalence, and cautions the unacclimated to keep away.

E. F. SCHMIDT, President.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Oct. 22.

There was but one death from yellow fever in this city yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct. 23.

There were six interments to-day, including [illegible] from yellow fever.

Homicide Resulting from the Prize Fight.

ALBANY, Sunday, Oct. 24.

A quarrel occurred in a saloon last night between partisans of MORRISSEY and HEENAN, growing out of the recent fight. OWEN CURRAN was stabbed by a man named TURNER, and his wounds are mortal. TURNER was arrested.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 23.

The steamer *Marion*, FOSTER, Commander, arrived here at 8 o'clock this, Saturday, morning.

The Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 24.

There has been a strong northeast gale all day to-day, with thick and quite cold weather. The tides were unusually high.

Burning of the Steamer H. R. W. Hill.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 23.

A private dispatch from Memphis announces the burning of the mail steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, running between Memphis and New-Orleans. This dispatch gives no particulars.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 24.

The statement that the steamer *H. R. W. Hill* had been burnt, is perhaps a mistake, originating in the destruction of the *Ben Franklin*, at Vicksburg.

The Case of J. W. Downing.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

J. W. DOWNING, on trial at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, for the murder of Mrs. [illegible], was to-day found guilty of manslaughter, and recommended to mercy. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 23.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec at 10 o'clock this morning for Liverpool with [illegible] passengers.

Coroner's Inquests.

A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.—Mrs. JEANNETTE WAITE, a French woman, residing at No. 210 West Forty-fourth-street, was fatally burned at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, her clothes having caught fire from a lamp. She ran into the street, but before assistance could be rendered she was so terribly burned that she died in a few hours. An inquest will be held to-day.

BOY KILLED BY A STONE.—EDWARD [illegible], a boy twelve years of age, died on Saturday evening at the City Hospital, from the effects of a fracture of the skull, caused by a stone thrown at him by another boy. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

QUICK MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Private advices have been received at the War Department of the arrival at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, of the detachment of troops sent out in July last. This detachment, consisting of four hundred and fifty recruits, left New-York City on the 21st of July, and arrived at Fort Vancouver on the 28th of August, without any casualty except the loss of one man. This very rapid transmission of troops between points of our vast territory so remote from each other is no less commendable in those having charge of this transportation than it is gratifying to the Government.—*Washington Union.*

ST. PETERSBURG.

Anniversary of the [illegible]—The Show and its Splendor—The Fair at Nijni-Novgorod—The Emperor at Moscow—Honors to General Mouravieff—A New Code of Signals—Reorganization of the Imperial Guard—A Cross of St. Andrew to Alexander Gortschakoff—Life at the Capital—Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

The 26th ultimo, (old style,) the anniversary of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty, Alexander II, was kept as a *fête* day throughout the Empire. The Emperor was absent from St. Petersburg, which necessarily diminished the interest of the ceremonies here, but a grand religious service was nevertheless performed in the Church of St. Alexander Nevski in the morning, all places of business were closed throughout the day, and in the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated—in which operation, by the way, a comet which is just now paying us a visit, obligingly assisted. The ceremonies at St. Alexander were very imposing and beautiful. The Church stands on the outskirts of the city, and, from the Kasan Cathedral, which is on the Nevski, not far from the river, a parquet was laid down the entire distance, about two and a half miles, to St. Alexander. Over this parquet the splendid religious, military, and civic procession passed. The inclemency of the weather somewhat marred the effect, but did not deter an immense crowd from thronging the street, upon both sides, to look upon the pageant. The beholders themselves were not the least curious part of the spectacle. Here was a bronzed veteran of the Empire, in his gray surtout, a long row of stars and medals decorating his breast, standing motionless, cap in hand, gazing reverently at the procession. Peasants from all the neighboring provinces, and Cossacks from the Don, and even here and there a Circassian, in his tunic and flowing sleeves, were scattered along the way. The entrance to the Court-yard of St. Alexander was guarded by long double ranks of grenadiers, before whom the procession passed, as it entered the gates. Previous to the exercises in the church, a solemn ceremony was performed in the court-yard. A number of priests and high dignitaries of the Greek Church assembled in a circle, in the open air, and chanted prayers, whilst a crowd of nobles and military men of high rank, all uncovered, stood by, silently participating, heedless of the rain now falling heavily. In the meantime, the church commenced filling with the various high functionaries who were to engage in or witness the ceremonies, and, at about 12 o'clock, the Grand Duke Constantine, eldest brother of the Emperor and his representative, entered the cathedral, accompanied by his son, a fine-looking lad of perhaps 12 years, and took his place near the altar, on the right. The great dignitaries of the Empire filled the right aisle, Prince Orloff standing a little in advance of the rest, and remarkable above all for his immense stature and the magnificent jewels which blazed upon his uniform. The ceremonies which now took place, partly in the Russian and partly in the ancient Greek language, were most solemn and beautiful. The Emperor's choirs occupied places on either side of the altar, and accompanied the chants of the priests, two of whom, both venerable men, with long white hair and flowing beards, possessed voices of a depth and power impossible to describe. The choirs, too, composed of men and children of all ages, sang most exquisitely; and, throughout the entire ceremony, which lasted fully two hours, the vast body of people assembled in the cathedral preserved a death-like stillness. At the close of the religious offices, the numerous priests came down from the altar and embraced the Grand Duke, who came forward half way to meet them. The crowd then silently dispersed, again passing through the throng of lookers-on, still patiently waiting in the streets. I have witnessed the ceremonies of Holy Week in Rome, but never before anything to equal the awe and solemnity of this impressive scene.

The Emperor is on a voyage toward the south of the Empire, and last week visited the Fair at Nijni-Novgorod. Several American ladies and gentlemen were here a few days ago, on their way back from Nijni, which place they visited from motives of curiosity, having heard glowing accounts of this great Fair—alluded to by me in a previous letter to the Times. They expressed some disappointment; not so much at the Fair itself, which was very novel and totally unlike what they had anticipated, but the fatigue they were obliged to undergo in traveling quite destroyed the pleasure of the trip. From St. Petersburg to Moscow, the journey is made in about 20 hours by railway. From Moscow to Nijni, they were forced to take the stage or diligence, and traveled incessantly sixty hours ere reaching their destination. To increase the unpleasantness of their situation, they found, upon arriving at Nijni, that the actual population of the town, not exceeding 30,000, was augmented by about 200,000 strangers, and beds could not be obtained at any price. So, during their stay they slept on the floor, and were only too glad to have found the shelter of a roof. The principal articles of trade at this Fair are tea, iron and precious stones—particularly diamonds and turquoises—of which enormous quantities are sold at low prices. One of the gentlemen of whom I speak showed me a leg formed of linked turquoises, eight in number, for which he paid one rouble, or about 75 cents. The stones would bring at least $25 in the United States. The ladies also had purchased various articles of Russian and Persian jewelry, as souvenirs of their visit, which I doubt if any American ladies had previously made. Governor Seymour, our late Minister at this Court, was at Nijni, on his way to Constantinople, and thence homeward.

On the anniversary of their coronation, the Emperor and Empress were at Moscow, and at mid-day a religious ceremony took place in the cathedral of the Assumption, and afterward in the Convent of Tschoudow, at which their Majesties were present. They will not probably return to St. Petersburg until toward the end of the present month, and do not take up their Winter residence here until sometime in December.

General Mouravieff, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, has been created a Count of the Empire, with the title of Count Mouravieff-Amoorski. The Emperor has conferred this distinguished honor upon General M. in token of his approbation of the services rendered by the Governor-General of Siberia in settling the boundaries of the Amoor country, and adding a large and valuable territory to Russia. He is, also, promoted from the rank of Lieutenant-General to that of General of Infantry.

In pursuance of an arrangement agreed upon by the various maritime powers, relative to the use on board of vessels of lights and signals, for the purpose of preventing collisions at night, during the prevalence of fogs, &c., the Emperor, upon the recommendation to that effect of his Imperial Highness the Grand Admiral, has ordered the adoption of similar lights and signals by all Russian vessels of war, the post, the yacht club and the commercial marine. The order goes into effect from and after the 1st proximo. I have deemed it judicious to mention this fact, for the information of American Captains engaged in the Russian trade.

Another order of the Emperor, lately promulgated will probably occasion a very decided change in the organization of the Imperial Guard. By the regulations in force, until the present time, young noblemen, desirous of entering any of the regiments of the Guard were obliged to do so between the ages of seventeen and twenty years. Henceforward, admission to them will be accorded from the age of sixteen, without an established maximum. The Emperor has also decided that young nobles, who have pursued their scientific studies in the universities and other superior educational institutions of the Empire, shall be absolved from the examination which they have hitherto undergone upon entering the military service, but subjecting them to an examination upon branches of military science at the time of their first promotion.

Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has recently been honored by his Sovereign with the Cross of St. Andrew—a very rare distinction—this decoration being worn by the Imperial family, and only conferred in recompense of the most distinguished services. On this occasion it is stated to be for the consummate tact and wisdom displayed by Prince Gortschakoff in directing the operations of the mission in China, and securing a highly advantageous treaty with that country. Prince Gortschakoff is a most adroit and profound diplomatist—probably the first in Europe. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries to the famous Congress of Vienna; and, though the result of that conference did not lead to peace, such was the talent with which he conducted his share of the negotiations that the Emperor made him Ambassador to Vienna, then the most important diplomatic post in the gift of the Russian Government. In speaking of him, during the Vienna Conference, a European journal says: "He failed in his efforts to bring back the Western Powers to ideas of moderation, but these conferences fully indicated the place which of right belonged to him. He there displayed an uncontestable superiority. The ability, coolness and tact which he exhibited, his profound knowledge of the questions submitted to the Congress, struck the Plenipotentiaries. Several of them were distinguished orators in the deliberative assemblies of their own countries, and he astonished them by the ease of his warm and brilliant elocution, and often conquered by the charms of his wit and manners, and by the piquant vivacity of his repartees."

Shortly after the conclusion of the late war, Prince Gortschakoff was elevated to the high and responsible post which he now fills. He is known to be devoted to the clear-sighted policy of the present Emperor, an ardent advocate of peace, and is doing much in the numerous works of reform and progress inaugurated by Alexander II. Like many of his countrymen, Prince Gortschakoff speaks the various languages of Europe with purity and elegance. Thoroughly versed in the politics of the day, he adds to the solid qualifications necessary to the statesman, an extended, quick and unerring judgment, great powers of concentration, and the firmness which is perhaps the most invaluable of qualities in diplomacy. Altogether, Prince Gortschakoff will make an enduring impression upon the history of his country and the age.

The Fall and Winter gayeties will commence presently in earnest. Every fresh arrival from abroad brings us shoals of wanderers, returning from their Summer travels, and taking up Winter quarters at home. A sure indication of an influx of absentees or strangers is the decrease of premium on foreign gold. Two months ago brokers on the street paid as high as twenty cents premium on the Napoleon, or piece of *twenty francs*. Now, the Napoleon is at a discount. The balance of exchange, however, is very much against St. Petersburg, and for drafts upon London and Paris exorbitant prices are paid.

The theatres are now all open, the first representation of Italian Opera being announced for this evening, and the ballet will, probably, commence during the week. The opera opens with Verdi's "Vêpres Siciliennes." The company is a fine one, comprising many distinguished artists, some of whom are well-known to the American public, viz., Madame Bosio, the prima donna, Marini, the basso, Tagliafico and Ronconi. The opera and ballet of St. Petersburg are said to be the finest in the world. They are certainly both costly enough to be good.

MARC RANDOM.

REMINISCENCES.

General Jesup on the Capture of the Chief Osceola.

From the National Intelligencer.

A question having been recently started respecting the circumstances which attended the capture of the Seminole warrior, Osceola, Major-General Jesup, of the United States Army, with the view of placing in their true light the incidents connected with a transaction in which he was personally and prominently an actor, avails himself of the occasion thus offered to present, in the subjoined paper, a narrative of that interesting event in the history of the "Florida war."

STATEMENT BY MAJOR-GENERAL JESUP.

A matter has been recently brought into discussion with which my name was connected some twenty years ago, and, though explained at the time, seems not even now to be understood. It has been published in a neighboring print, on the authority of a distinguished professional and public man, that the Seminole Indian warrior Osceola, who, by the murder of General Thompson and by other atrocities, began the Seminole war "*was captured by treachery and fraud*," and that "*when dying in his hopeless captivity his bitterest regret was that history would deprive him of the honor of winning the battle of Withlacoochee*." Had the gentleman who penned the paragraph referred to (a part of which is quoted above) been better acquainted with the details of the transaction, he would have been aware that the late General Clinch won the battle of Withlacoochee, and that there is some doubt whether Osceola was in the battle at all. With that portion of the story, however, I have no further concern than a desire to vindicate the truth of history and the reputation of a departed friend.

But the other part of the story, containing the charge that Osceola "*was captured by treachery and fraud*," concerns me alone; and, if true, would not only be damning to me, but be a stain upon the character of the country for all time to come; for when in command of the Southern army in 1837, I, as the representative of the Government, ordered the seizure and retention of that warrior.

Osceola had come into Fort Peyton, a few miles from St. Augustine, not on my invitation, nor that of any other officer; but he, with his warriors, had accompanied a messenger of Emathla, (King Philip,) the principal chief of all the Seminole bands on and near the river St. John's, who had been captured some time before, and who had been allowed to communicate with his people on his assurance that they, or the greater part of them, would come in and accompany him to the West. Osceola, no doubt, intended to return should he fail in the object that really brought him in, which was to capture the place and release the prisoners.

In a conference which I held with the Seminole chiefs, at their own request, but a few weeks before, I had assured them that I would hold no further conference with them, except to receive from them the notice of their readiness to fulfill their obligations under the treaty at Payne's Landing, and of their capitulation with me at Fort Dade; but I assured them that when prepared to fulfill those obligations, I would receive them and provide for their removal to the new country assigned to them west of the Mississippi; and if any separate parties or bands should decide to come in before the body of the nation were ready to move, I would receive and protect them.

The chiefs expressed some apprehension that, in coming in to me, they might be attacked by my scouting parties, and their people be scattered. To enable them to join me without danger of attack from these parties, I provided them with a quantity of white cotton cloth, to be used as flags in communicating with any of those parties they might fall in with on my outposts; but the flags were to be used for no other purpose. And the chiefs were distinctly and positively told that none of them nor their people must attempt to come in again, but to remain. When Philip's messenger, his son Coacoochee, left St. Augustine to communicate with his people on the St. John's, there were but few troops at the post. On meeting with Osceola, he informed him that he could with a hundred warriors, take the place and release his father. Warriors enough arrived to have taken the place had the force not been increased; but, before they came in I had thrown in large reinforcements. I had become acquainted with their designs through Indian negroes, some of whom remained with the Indians and possessed the confidence of the chiefs, but whom I had in constant pay, and from whom I received information of all that took place or was about to take place among them. When Osceola found there was no chance of taking St. Augustine, nor of releasing the prisoners, he determined to return, as I was informed by the Indian negroes about him. But he, with all who accompanied him, had come in with the distinct understanding that they were not to return. He was a prisoner who had violated his parole; he had killed one of my messengers in time of truce, when going under the sanctity of a flag with a message to chiefs in his neighborhood; and he would have killed a second messenger but for the energetic interference of Appiacca, (Sam Jones,) the Miccasuky chief now in Florida, who interposed, saved him, and sent him back to me at Tampa Bay; he had also violated the last truce made by me with the chiefs. By either one of these acts he had forfeited his life by the laws and usages of war as recognized by civilized nations.

Had I allowed myself to be trifled with, and my solemn assurances to the chiefs that none were to come in but to remain to be falsified, I should have received, as I would have deserved, their scorn and contempt. It was my duty to the country to detain them, and I directed that all should be secured and detained.

In the closing report of the operations of the army under my command, dated the 6th of July, 1838, which was called for by a resolution of the Senate, and printed by order of that body, and thus became a part of the documentary history of the country, I stated all the facts in regard to the detention of Osceola which could then be disclosed without compromising persons in the Indian country, and under Indian control, and embarassing my successor in command; but facts were then given sufficient to the complete understanding of the merits of the case. For the truth of that report I was then, as I am now, both officially and personally responsible. The prominent facts of the report were stated by Colonel Benton, in a speech in the Senate, and by Judge Underwood in the House, without contradiction. Every one who has the Articles of War is aware that my commission was pledged for the truth of my report in all its parts. I was here ready to meet any investigation either before Congress or before a court of my peers. But my report, I have reason to know, was satisfactory to the Government, as I believe it was to every fair-minded and honest man in the country who read it at the time.

Osceola had by his repeated violations of the usages of war forfeited his life, particularly in his attempt to use a flag for hostile purposes at St. Augustine, which made him a spy as well by the laws of nations as by our own Articles of War. Whether he should be punished as a spy was at the time merely a question of policy with me. I could have convicted him; but to have done so I should have lost the services of all who would have testified against him, as not one of them could have returned to the Indian country without the certainty of being put to death. I could not afford to lose the services of the witnesses in future operations, even had I been inclined to proceed against him criminally, which I was not. Had we been at war with Britain or France, however, and Osceola been a British or French General, his fate would have been that of Andre. But, though an intelligent and talented man, he belonged to a savage tribe, not supposed to be acquainted with the laws of nations or the usages of war; and in place of punishing him I sent him out of the country, to Charleston, a prisoner. In my course on that occasion I was influenced alone by the high obligations of public duty; and if called upon to act in a similar case to-day, were the circumstances the same, I should consider it my duty to the country to act as I acted then.

TH. S. JESUP.

Recent Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

From the Albany Argus.

Several cases were decided by the Court of Appeals at the term which has just closed, involving important questions of law, or of Constitutional construction, some notice of which may be acceptable, at least to our legal readers.

The case of the Bank of Rome *vs.* the Village of Rome, presented the question of the validity of bonds issued by municipal corporations in aid of railroad construction. The decision establishes the legality of such bonds, and the constitutionality of legislation authorising cities and villages to subscribe for stock and issue bonds to provide the means for paying for it. The point settled is one of much moment, not only in this State, but in its bearing upon similar questions pending in other States.

In the case of Cancemi, convicted of murder in the City of New-York, a new trial was ordered. It will be recollected that one juryman was discovered to have had something to do with the defence, and by consent of both sides was withdrawn, and the trial proceeded before the remaining eleven. The consent that the trial should proceed with only eleven jurors, and that the minutes and records should be made up in the ordinary way, showing a trial before twelve jurors, was given by the defendant in very strong terms. But the Court held this mode of trial illegal, and sent the case down for a new trial. There have been already two convictions, and one trial of the case without an agreement of the jury.

In the case of Eldridge, convicted of murder in St. Lawrence County, a new trial was ordered on account of errors in the Judge's charge to the jury. The case is one of much interest, although we are not advised that the legal questions settled in the decision are of any special importance, except in their application to this case.

In a case, the title of which we do not recollect, the Court made a decision in relation to the law of fixtures, which is of some importance, although not involving, perhaps, anything new to the legal profession beyond settling (in accordance with the prevailing professional and non-professional opinion, we think) the application of the law to manufacturing property under particular circumstances. The property consisted of "broad looms" used in a factory and fastened to the floor by screws. They were claimed by one party, under an execution, as personal and by the other, under a mortgage, as real property. The Court decided that they were *personal* property.

In the case of Arnold *vs.* Rees, the constitutionality of the statute conferring jurisdiction upon the County Courts in actions for the foreclosure of mortgages was affirmed.

Re-arguments were ordered in several cases in which the Judge was unable to agree upon a decision. One was that of the Rome Exchange Bank *vs.* The Metropolitan Bank, involving a question of some practical importance in relation to the mode of demanding payment of a note of the maker, under particular circumstances, so as to charge the indorser. The case has already been twice argued.

Another was a case presenting the question in relation to the right of the old policemen of the City of New-York to be continued as members of the force under the Metropolitan system.

Still another was the case of Thomas *vs.* Downes, upon the decision of which depends a vast amount of litigation in this State. The case involves the validity of an assessment made upon the premium notes of a Mutual Insurance Company, in part to pay losses upon what are known as "cash policies," which were *in judgment*.

The Court of Appeals disposed of an unusually large number of cases during the recent term.

During the present year more than 300 causes have been taken from the Calendar by argument and submission—a number very much larger than in any previous year.

The Last Chapter of the Littles Tragedy.

EXECUTION OF IRA STOUT AT ROCHESTER—SCENES AT THE GALLOWS.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, 22d.

The tragedy of Falls Field—the first act of which was performed on the night of the 19th of November—has this day been concluded by the execution upon the gallows, of Marion Ira Stout, the chief actor.

Stout and his sister Sarah decoyed Charles W. Littles, the husband of the latter, to the high bank of the river, in a lonely place, in the evening, and there Ira beat his head with some deadly weapon till life was extinct. The sister and wife standing not far away, came to the spot, and the bloody corpse was drawn to the edge of the precipice and thrown over, but it did not go alone, for the murderers, by accident, fell with it some thirty feet, and both had limbs broken. This fall might have killed them both and thrown them into a common grave with their victim, had not Providence wisely ordered otherwise, and spared them to answer to their fellow-beings for the crime they had committed. The fall led to their detection, because they did not complete the concealment of the body, and if they had, the broken limbs and other evidences of the dreadful adventure would have betrayed them.

At early dawn of Sunday, the 20th of December, the mangled body of Littles was found, and before noon of that day his murderers were in the hands of the officers of justice—one to remain there seven years and a half—the other to the end of his life, which terminated this day on the gallows.

The motive to the commission of the crime is to some extent a matter of uncertainty and speculation—but the principal has left a statement which, if credited when revealed, may put an end to the uncertainty. Ira and his sister had doubtless been guilty of the revolting crime of incest, which the husband and brother-in-law knew—and by his murder they vainly hoped to remove a dangerous witness of their guilt. This was the chief motive, no doubt, but things of less moment to them conspired to urge them on to the fatal act.

For the past few days the prisoner has not seen any visitors except his spiritual advisers, relatives and such friends as he desired to see. The Rev. Messrs. Hotchkiss and Cutting visited him regularly every morning, offered spiritual advice, and urged him to prepare his mind for the great change. They prayed with him and for him with anxious solicitude for that change of heart that was essential to calmness and resignation in his last moments, as well as to hope for happiness beyond the grave. At times the prisoner has prayed with much apparent fervor, but generally before concluding he would give vent to some manifestation of a spirit yet unsubdued. Such was the case as late as yesterday. We wish there was more to encourage a hope that the condemned man had made his peace with his Creator.

He has been quite regular in taking his meals and his rest. Last night he ate supper with his customary readiness, and retired to rest before 11, and slept till morning. This morning he took his breakfast as usual, and conversed freely with his attendants, in his usual mood, on the event he was about to meet. He said he desired to have his body kept until Sunday, and then interred at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Cutting repaired to his room, to remain with him while he should live. Soon after, the Rev. Mr. Boardman came—Mr. Hotchkiss being confined to his house by illness. These clergymen conversed with him freely, but found no apparent change in his mind from that condition he exhibited yesterday. While they were there his mother came to the jail to bid adieu to her son. She was conducted to the cell by Messrs. Merrill and Smith, and as soon as she saw Ira she sprang forward and embraced him, weeping most piteously. After a little time she composed herself so far as to fall upon her knees, and prayed audibly for her son. The scene was an affecting one, and brought tears to the eyes of all present. Ira gave way under this appeal, and wept.

While Mrs. Stout was praying for her son, she asked the Lord to take him away before the time of execution. W. C. Bloss, Esq., who was present, and who has been a constant attendant upon the prisoner since his conviction, interrupted the prayer, by saying, "Lord, not my will, but Thine be done!"

Shortly after the youth Charles and his little sister Franky were brought in to bid adieu to Ira, and this interview still further affected the spectators. The children have not been with him, perhaps, enough at any time since they were infants to become greatly attached, especially the little girl.

Shortly before the clergyman visited the prisoner, Mr. Pomeroy, his counsel, who has so zealously supported his cause in the Courts, called upon him and remained for some time after the clergy arrived. Dr. Hall, physician to the Jail, had been sent for to put the bandages upon the prisoner's arm at his request, as he said the sight of the wound made him sick at his stomach. When his arm was bared, Mr. Pomeroy remarked that the gash was a large one. Ira replied that it was strange that he did not cut the artery, as he intended to do; and in reply to a remark as to his knowledge of where the artery was, he pointed to it upon his right arm. When the bandages had been replaced, Dr. Hall asked him if they were not too tight? Ira replied that they were rather tight, but as he had but a short time to use them, it made no difference; and that he would not put the Doctor to the trouble of changing them.

Mr. Pomeroy told the prisoner that he would be frank and tell him where he thought he erred and that was in not making him a confidant in the outset and disclosing the true state of the case. And added in the course of the conversation that it would be a satisfaction to him to know whether in conducting the case he had failed to succeed in consequence of negligence to avail himself of the technicalities of the law, or whether it was the facts that bore him down. He told Ira that if he was disposed to grant him any especial favor in consideration of the relation they had held he might, through one of his spiritual advisers, set his mind at rest in the doubtful point. Stout said he had been frequently importuned to make such a disclosure, and thought he should have done so to his counsel before the trial, but did not give Mr. P. any assurance that he would do so. Before Mr. Pomeroy left he handed the prisoner a couple of gold rings which he had desired him to purchase, to be given, we suppose, as parting tokens to friends.

The gallows is the same which has always been in use in the jail—the rope, a hempen cord, alone being new. A weight of 186 pounds, rests upon a swing door set in the garret floor of the jail. From this weight, the rope runs over two pulleys above, and the end of it drops through two floors, and nearly to the main floor of the jail. The weight falls about eight feet, jerking the slack end that distance. The halter attached to the main rope is a long distance below the main enginery of death, and the latter is not seen by the spectators or prisoner. The Sheriff stood at the foot of the stairs, some forty feet from the prisoner, and by a small cord pulled the latch which let the fatal weight fall.

The prisoners, some sixty in number, were all locked in their cells, and many of them were within hearing of the proceedings at the gallows, but none could see the condemned man there. The spectators and officers stood upon the flag-stone floor of the halls running past the cells or upon the galleries above. All the arrangements were made by the Sheriff with particular care that nothing should occur to mar the solemnity of the occasion. A good coffin was procured and placed in a vacant cell near the gallows, in which to place the remains as soon as the body was cut down.

The military—three companies—the German Grenadiers, Light Guard, and Union Grays, marched to the Jail soon after 1 o'clock, and formed lines of sentries to keep the crowd back from the Jail yard. The avenue leading from Court-street southward was kept entirely clear. Many people could be seen about there as early as 10 o'clock this morning, and the multitude increased from that hour till the execution was over.

At 2 o'clock the persons invited to be present assembled at the Supreme Court-room, and went to the place of execution in a body.

At 2½ o'clock the procession, headed by Deputy-Sheriff Warner, reached the jail. The military were drawn up in lines, so as to open a passage to the jail. As soon as they had arrived and taken the places assigned them by the officers, the prisoner was brought down from his room to the gallows.

He was supported by Deputy-Sheriffs Pond and Merrill, and followed by his spiritual advisers, Messrs. Hotchkiss, Cutting and Boardman, and others. The prisoner was arrayed in a suit of black, and wore on his head a white cap. His step was tolerably firm, considering the fact that he had a spell of fainting about noon.

On reaching the gallows he took a seat while Deputy-Sheriff Warner read the death-warrant in a distinct and forcible manner. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Warner told the prisoner that the time had arrived to put the warrant into execution, and if he had anything to say he had now an opportunity.

Stout did not rise, but while seated, in a clear and firm voice, said:

Gentlemen, I am of the opinion that there has been considerable vindictiveness in this matter; and where there is vindictiveness, it is difficult to speak. I have left my oracle which contains an expression of my feelings as a dying man, and that contains all I have to say."

The Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss, then standing at the prisoner's right, said he would read the whole of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, at the request of the prisoner. And he read it, the prisoner meanwhile seated, with his head supported by his right hand. At the conclusion of the reading of the Scripture, Mr. Hotchkiss said he would address the Throne of Grace, hoping that the prisoner would find strength to follow in a short prayer. Mr. H. then made an impressive prayer, which interested the audience if it did not the prisoner. The prayer concluded, Mr. Boardman conversed a moment inaudibly with Stout, and then said that he desired him to say that he did not feel strength to pray, but heartily adopted the whole prayer he had just heard.

The Deputy-Sheriffs, officers and friends then shook hands with the prisoner, and Deputy-Sheriff Warner put the rope about his neck and drew the cap over his face.

While the officers were pinioning his arms, Stout stood quite erect, and remained in that attitude till the last. He was quite firm in his demeanor, and gave the same complacent smile to all, in bidding adieu, that he gave at all times when conversing since his arrest. All being ready, and the spectators standing in breathless silence, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, Sheriff Babcock pulled the fatal line, and Ira Stout was suspended three feet from the floor. Not a sound was heard in any direction, save the heavy fall of the weight which did the fatal work. The death of the ill-fated man was not as sudden as could be desired. His struggles for eight or ten minutes were severe, and caused the spectators to turn away in disgust.

His neck was probably not dislocated, and he died by a slow process of strangulation. Doctors Hall, Avery, James and Miller stood near, and in eight minutes after the drop fell they said his pulse was as full as in life. At the end of half an hour his body was cut down and placed in the coffin, preparatory to being taken to the residence of his mother on Exchange-street. And thus, with the execution of Ira Stout, ends the Littles tragedy. The chief actor—the man who plotted the murder and boldly executed it—has paid the penalty the law demanded.

From the Rochester Democrat.

The writing alluded to by Stout previous to his execution, has been issued in pamphlet form. It is quite elaborate, and was composed by Stout at intervals since his last hope was taken away, and written in phonographic characters. A friend translated them for Mr. Merrill, to whom they were given.

There is nothing like a formal "confession" in this writing. Stout exculpates those of his relatives who were not cognizant of his intended crime, is severe upon his sister for her "blabbing" propensities, and uses very strong expressions throughout the whole.

He denies that he fell from the bank after throwing Littles' body over the cliff. We understand he alleges that he jumped down to dislodge it, mistaking the distance, and in getting the body down the declivity fell several times. Mrs. Littles, he says, knew little of the real transaction, and has made a great many false statements about it. But the pamphlet will be generally read, and we need not further refer to it.

The following lines were found written upon the wall of Stout's cell, after he left it for the gallows:

"Oh agony, deep agony,
For heart that's proud and high,
To learn of fate how desolate
It may be ere it die."

I die in the plenitude of my youth;
Victimized, sacrificed, murdered.

The Portuguese Capture of a French Slaver.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

The question in dispute between the French and Portuguese Governments, as to the seizure of the French bark the *Charles and Georges*, is a very unpleasant one; but I have reason to hope that it will be settled without serious consequences. So far as I can learn the facts, and I have little doubt of their general correctness, the French Government is in the wrong, and, what is more vexatious, it half suspects it is in the wrong. It is, of course, vain to expect any statement worthy of notice from the Ministerial press, at least if we may judge by the extracts given below. We know that the *Charles and Georges* was seized by the Portuguese authorities in the Mozambique waters on the ground of her being caught in an interdicted port, and that the French Government demands that she shall be restored, and satisfaction given for the outrage. The French Government deny that the ship was engaged in the slave-traffic, but that she was merely engaged to convey free laborers to the Isle La Reunion. They also maintain as a principle, which cannot and must not be called in question by any foreign Government, that the presence of a French delegate on board a French merchant vessel is a guarantee that the occupation of the ship is a lawful one; and that consequently such ship cannot be visited, overhauled, and, much less, seized. They allege that in the present instance the blacks who were on board were laborers, who had engaged of their own free will to proceed to La Reunion, under regular passports furnished by the authorities at Mozambique; and that under such circumstances all interference was a violation of that principle and of international law, and an insult to the French flag and to the delegate representing for the time being the French Government. To enforce the demands of the French Minister two French ships-of-war are announced to have proceeded to Lisbon. Such are substantially the arguments and demand of France.

Now let us hear the other side. It is certain that the *Charles and Georges* was found in a place interdicted to general commerce—known and admitted to be so interdicted. When the Portuguese cruisers off Mozambique visited the ship, as it had a perfect right to do under the circumstances, 110 negroes were found on board. On inquiry of the captain and the delegate the Portuguese were informed, as I have said, that the negroes were free agents, and had voluntarily contracted to be sent to La Reunion. On these unfortunate creatures being interrogated, they, as I am assured, declared one and all, and that the statement was untrue, and that they were taken from Mozambique against their will. The delegate and captain were then asked to exhibit the passports alleged to be given by the authority at Mozambique, who had received the usual fees, as it was manifestly a breach of duty on the part of any Portuguese authority to deliver passport, or permit to a ship found hiring laborers in an interdicted port. When the document was produced, it proved to be merely a pass, not issued by any Portuguese authority whatever, but by the Sheik or chief of a savage tribe, who probably was himself the purveyor of this merchandise.

The Portuguese Government do not refuse to admit the pretensions put forth by France, and her "principle," as it is termed, of inviolability of a vessel on board of which a delegate of the French Government is present. But the inviolability ceases the moment the character of a delegate is laid aside, and that character is laid aside the moment the said vessel commits a violation of international law, and penetrates to a spot interdicted to commerce, for the reason that in that spot the trading in slaves is carried on. The Portuguese Government are willing to believe, if requested, that the Nantes ship *Charles and Georges* and the delegate had no intention of trafficking in human flesh—that is, of selling the 110 negroes they had on board; but it is not denied, nor can it be denied, that she was found where she had no right to be, where she knew she had no right to be; and the presumption is, that she was there for an illegal purpose. With respect to the sufficiency of the passes granted by the friendly Sheik, or by whatever name the amiable Chief of the tribe is known, the French Government are asked, what would they say to a similar case occurring in Algeria? Would they consider that an act of a petty Chief of an Arab encampment under French domination, in opposition to, or in defiance of, the Governor-General, would be a sufficient plea on the part of the Portuguese? Would they not scout the notion of such a plea? For these reasons, therefore—namely, the presence of the *Charles and Georges* in an interdicted port, by which the French delegate forfeited his official character, the declaration of the negroes themselves in presence of the delegate, and the worthlessness of the passes or permits given by the chief of the tribe, the Portuguese Government refused to accede to the demands made by France. Thus, I believe, the question stands at this moment. Several notes have already passed between the Governments. But, notwithstanding the steps taken by France, there is, as I have said, reason to hope that the matter will be amicably arranged.

To show how the Ministerial press writes about the matter I give the following from the *Pays*:

"Our colonies, in place of being ruined by the abolition of Slavery, have since the adoption of the measure increased in prosperity in a degree not anticipated by them. The blacks, on all occasions, have preferred to contract engagements with French planters rather than English, declaring that they are better treated by the former than by the latter. These facts are proved by official inquiry, and their existence has always profoundly excited the jealousy of the English newspapers. They explain their language and their bad faith, for these journals appear to suffer from the prosperity of other nations. Thence that habit of confounding the Slave-trade with immigration, well knowing that the two matters are separated by an abyss. The French Government, which is always to be found whenever it is necessary to protect French interests, has struggled energetically against the subterranean intrigues which were brought into action to embarrass immigration, and now the question is resolved in conformity with law and justice. It will be persevered in towards and against all, and if the English Press continue to call immigration the Slave-trade, it will continue to produce a calumny of which the effect will be paralyzed by the public contempt which its bad faith will have inspired throughout Europe."

A Slaver Gambled Away by the Captain.—It was announced in the *Courier* of the 23d inst., that the bark *John Gilpin*, which arrived at this port the day before from Loando, Africa, reported that the bark *E. A. Rawlins*, from New-Orleans, was "run away with" from Loando about July 26th, by the mate and crew, while the Captain, Gilley, was on shore. We now learn that the bark *E. A. Rawlins* arrived at Savannah several weeks ago, without papers, under the charge of the mate, who averred that the captain having dissipated the money provided for the purchase of a cargo of slaves, was about to sell the vessel, and he therefore took French leave, and brought her home. A Savannah correspondent of a New-York paper gives a full account of this vessel. She was fitted out at Savannah, where she is owned, about a year since for a slave voyage, having passed the scrutiny of the Collector. She got as far as Madeira, where her captain is said to have gambled away the money provided for the purchase of her cargo, and she returned to New-Orleans "clean." Here she was fitted out a second time, and has made the second failure. The vessel now lies in Savannah.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Weathersfield (Texas) *News* says: "We learn from some families that came in on Tuesday from Jack County, that the Indians are about making a descent upon the whites in this region. From all we can learn, it seems that the Kickapoo and Camanche tribes have united, and are now preparing to wage a war of extermination upon the whites. Scouts that have just returned from this country report that both tribes have sent off their women and children preparatory to making the onslaught. It is thought that there are a number of spies in Jack, Young and Wise Counties."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Nos. 15, 1081, 575, 787, 941, 1671, 1977, 1153, 1519, 1759, 1457, 1567, 1529, 1771, 1773, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831. *Part III.*—Nos. 3404, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2186, 2190, 2192, 2196, 2198, 2206, 2208, 2212, 2216, 2218, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2236, 2238, 2242, 1854, 1942, 2150, 1602, 2060, 592, 1752, 1408, 1524, 1720, 2310, 1052, 1160, 2338, 808, 2324, 2330, 2332, 2336, 5000, 1920, 1746.

Superior Court.—Nos. 174, 186, 241, 284, 436, 474, 491 to 494, 530, 534, 368, 538, 540, 541, 560 to 562, 254, 307, 341, 455, 579 to 583, 587, 589 to 592, 595, 596.

Common Pleas.—Argument cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Oct. 22.
Before Judge Sutherland.

THE LOWBER JUDGMENT NO JUDGMENT AT ALL.

The People of the State of New-York, by Lyman Tremain, their Attorney-General, and Azariah C. Flagg, a Corporator and Tax-payer, &c., vs. Robert W. Lowber and the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—At a special term of the Supreme Court, held in September, 1857, Judge Roosevelt made an order that the judgment in the original action of Robert W. Lowber *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, be set aside and vacated, together with the execution and all proceedings thereon, and that the answer in that action interposed by the Corporation Counsel be also set aside, together with the stipulation to refer the cause, the order of reference, report thereon, and the order affirming said report; and that a new answer in the said action be prepared by the Corporation Counsel, to be approved by the Comptroller of the City, to be interposed and filed in lieu of the preceding answer, unless the Comptroller, within thirty days from the date of the order, should elect as a tax-payer and corporator, or otherwise, on behalf of himself and others, to file an original complaint setting forth such matters, and making such parties, and praying such relief, in the premises, as he might be advised.

From this order of Judge Roosevelt, Robert W. Lowber appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court at a general term held in December, 1857, made an order modifying Judge Roosevelt's order at a special term, as follows:

"That the answer and all subsequent proceedings mentioned in the said order be and the same are hereby set aside and vacated, provided the Comptroller of the City of New-York or any other tax-payer, corporator or person otherwise interested file a complaint on behalf of himself and others, setting forth such matters and making such parties and praying such relief in the premises as he may be advised, together with a bond as hereinafter mentioned; and in the meantime that all proceedings on the part of the plaintiffs in the action be and the same are hereby stayed. And if such action shall be commenced, then, that all the proceedings in this action on the part of the plaintiff be and the same are hereby stayed until final judgment in the action to be commenced by the said Comptroller, tax-payer or corporator, as above authorized; provided, however, the said Comptroller, tax-payer or corporator, the plaintiff in such action, shall give security to the plaintiff in this action in the sum of $5,000, by a bond with two sureties, to be approved by a Justice of this Court to pay to the plaintiff in this action all damages which he shall sustain by reason of the commencement of and proceedings in such action as is authorized by this order; the said damages to be determined by a reference on summary application; provided further, that if said action so to be commenced shall be decided against the plaintiff in such action, then the answer and subsequent proceedings shall not be vacated, except that the form of the judgment shall be so modified that the plaintiff shall recover damages, awarded on his executing and delivering to the present defendants a warranty deed in the form and with the covenants required by the agreement with the defendants set forth in the complaint, free from all incumbrances, except as set forth in said agreement and conveying a perfect title thereto, except as aforesaid, the form and mode of execution of said deed to be approved by one of the Justices of this Court, the title to be delivered good and satisfactory in this action, so far as it shall be pronounced so in the action to be commenced under this order."

It was further ordered that the said order "stand in the place of the order appealed from."

As a consequent of this order of the General term, this action in the name of the People, &c., and of Azariah C. Flagg, as tax-payer and corporator, &c., was brought; the order of the general term having been served on the Counsel for the Corporation; and, on the 31st day of December, 1857, the complaint in this action was served on the Corporation Counsel, with an undertaking in the sum required and approved, as required by the order filed in the Clerk's office, on the 29th of January, 1858; and the summons and complaint were on the same day served on the Mayor. On the 30th of January, 1858, Judge Ingraham, on the complaint in this action, made an injunction-order, restraining the defendant Lowber from any further proceedings under the judgment in his original action against the Mayor, &c. The defendant Lowber, before answering on the complaint, made a motion before Judge Davies, that Judge Ingraham's injunction, order be vacated.

The motion to vacate the order was denied by Judge Davies, but the order was modified by him so as to restrain "any further proceedings in the suit instituted by Lowber against the Corporation until the final determination of the suit." The defendant Lowber and the Mayor, &c., having answered, a motion was subsequently made by Lowber on the complaint and answers, undertaking and orders in this action before me at Chambers to vacate the injunction-order in this action. Since the argument of this motion before me, Judge Ingraham at the September Special Term dismissed the complaint in this action, and I suppose his order dismissing the complaint is a final determination of this suit within the order of Judge Ingraham as modified by Judge Davies; and a final judgment in this action and a decision against the plaintiff therein, within the order of the General Term. If the filing of an undertaking, instead of a bond and the use of the name of the People, &c., as well as of Mr. Flagg as tax-payer, corporator, &c., as plaintiff, was a substantial compliance with the proviso or condition of the order of the general term in bringing this action, as I think it was, then the injunction-order as made by Judge Ingraham, or as modified by Judge Davies, never had any force or effect, and the motion made before me to vacate it never had any practical importance; for then it is clear that on the commencement of this action the order of the General Term at least absolutely stayed all proceedings under the judgment of Lowber in the original action until the determination of this action. But after a careful examination of the order of the general term, with all possible respect, I must say it appears to me to be a very extraordinary one, both in form and substance. I think it goes a good deal further, and that it not only stayed all proceedings under the judgment of Lowber in the original action until the determination of this action, but, even after the determination of this action, took away any force or effect until Lowber complied with the conditions contained in the exception in the latter part of the order, on the performance of which, provided the action should be commenced, should be decided against the plaintiff in such action the judgment was to stand in full force. The General Term of this Court certainly had power to vacate and set aside the judgment, and after doing so, to restore it to full force and effect, or to modify it on such terms or conditions as were thought right. I am not sitting in Chambers to judge whether the order at general term was rightfully made or not. So far as I am informed, the order stands unreserved and unmodified in full force. The fact that it has since been judicially determined, that neither a tax-payer nor the people could maintain this action does not affect the order of the General Term. The order of the General Term, after vacating Lowber's judgment and the answer and all subsequent proceedings in the action in which that judgment was obtained, and then staying all proceedings on the vacated judgment, provided that an action should be brought by a tax-payer within thirty days to relieve the City from a vacated judgment; then provided that if such action should be decided against the tax-payer, then the answer and subsequent proceedings and judgment in Lowber's original action should stand in full force as if the answer, &c., had not been vacated, "except that the form of the judgment shall be so modified that the plaintiff shall recover the damages awarded on his executing and delivering to present defendants, (the Mayor, &c.,) a warranty deed in the form and with the covenants required by the agreement, &c., the form and mode of execution of said deed to be approved by one of the Justices of this Court," &c. If this order of the General Term has any force or meaning, notwithstanding the decision at Special Term dismissing the complaint of the People and Flagg in this action, Mr. Lowber cannot proceed under his judgment until he has executed the warranty deed, and it has been approved by a Justice of this Court, according to the order. If he has complied with the conditions of the order on which the judgment was by the order to be restored to full force, then he ought not to be restrained from collecting his judgment; if he has not, then he is sufficiently restrained by the order of the General Term, for in fact he has no judgment. If the judgment of the General Term which I have above transcribed at large had and has the force and effect above indicated and given to it by me, then it has been at all times wholly immaterial both to Lowber and to the plaintiffs in this action, whether the motion made before me to vacate the injunction-order as modified by Judge Davies be granted or denied—that order never having given any additional force or effect to the order of the General Term, even as a stay of proceedings under Lowber's judgment, and never having been required to operate, and never having, in fact, operated as any restraint upon Lowber from proceeding on his judgment if he had one. Still, it is desirable that the motion before me should be disposed of, and I shall dispose of it by formally denying the motion without costs to either party, on the ground that the injunction as modified was unnecessary, and without any practical force or effect, and that the motion of the defendant Lowber made before me to vacate that injunction-order was wholly unnecessary.

A Member of the Board of Education Sent to the Penitentiary—Important Presentment of the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The October Term of the Court of General Sessions was concluded on Saturday. Several very important cases have been tried, and more business has been transacted than at any term for some months past.

Dr. Gaillardet, convicted of the assault on Mr. Hiram Cranston, of the New-York Hotel, was not sentenced; his counsel, Mr. Ashmead, having a bill of exceptions in preparation, on the merits of which he intends to move for a new trial in the Supreme Court.

Mutha Sullivan, the man who beat Peter Brown, a sailor, in Centre-street, received a sentence of four months in the Penitentiary. Wm. Henry, who pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. Narcisco Lopez, a Spaniard, of respectable appearance, who pleaded guilty to a similar offence, was also sent for one year to the Penitentiary.

The important sentence on Saturday was that of Richard Barry, a School Commissioner, member of the Board of Education, and lately a member of the Board of Councilmen. Mr. Barry pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on Philip Woolf, the keeper of a house of ill-repute in Howard-street. Counsel for Mr. Barry made a long harangue, pleading that his client should be discharged on Woolf's character, as the keeper of such house, was at the worst possible [illegible]. The Recorder remarked that the man [illegible] ing a house of prostitution ought to subject a man to imprisonment. Addressing the defendant, the Recorder said:

This case of yours, Mr. Barry, I have looked at with a great deal of care and attention—the more so in consequence of your previous good character, and in consequence of your holding a responsible office in the City of New-York—for the purpose of seeing if there was any way whereby, in justice to myself and in justice to the people, I could suspend sentence. After having given the matter such an examination, I have come to the conclusion that I could not do so. The only question with me, then, was as to the punishment. A fine would be inadequate, and imprisonment seems to be the only remedy to prevent the recurrence of scenes like this. It is but a poor evidence of sincerity on the part of the judge to sentence remorselessly to the Penitentiary and State Prison every poor unfortunate creature who comes into Court without friends, money or influence, and discharge or suspend sentence upon men who have plenty of money and hosts of influential friends. In your case I have received probably from 100 to 150 applications from prominent men, asking for leniency, and I was myself disposed to be as lenient as I possibly could, consistently with the public duty I am called upon to discharge. That duty requires me, and I am sorry to say it, in your case especially, to imprison you. Otherwise, I should be accused of favoritism—with siding with the rich and powerful against the poor and weak—with sitting here to punish only the poor and friendless, while those who are rich and influential escape. The duty, as I have said, is very painful for me to perform, but it is imperative. I must sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Mr. Barry seemed very much surprised at his sentence. Send a School Commissioner to prison! A thing not to be dreamed of.

His counsel requested that he might remain in the City Prison, until an application for remission of sentence could be made to the Governor. The Recorder said he would apply to the warden.

The Grand Jury coming at this time into Court, made the following presentment:

IMPORTANT PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY—CITY OFFICIALS INDICTED.

The Grand Jury, in the discharge of the various duties assigned it, has taken into consideration the charge of his Honor the Recorder. It has not examined into the efficiency of the present Police system; but the District-Attorney was requested to furnish such evidence as might exist of the sale of office, bribery or corruption, or of any individual dereliction of duty; but no such testimony has been presented. Such of the police as have been called before us have generally created a favorable impression. The desecration of the Sabbath by persons frequenting the numerous drinking, dancing and singing saloons, scattered broadcast over the City, is a subject of constant complaint, and calls for prompt and efficient action on the part of the authorities for its suppression. The Grand Jury is in possession of facts showing that about twenty thousand complaints for the violation of the Sunday Liquor law have been reported by the police, not one of which has been prosecuted. It is the opinion of the Grand Jury that every law respecting the desecration of the Sabbath should be rigidly enforced, at least so far as is necessary to prevent an interference with the peace of those who prefer to devote the day to higher and loftier purposes. In the examination of the frauds connected with the several departments of the City government, facts have been elicited showing that much yet remains to be done in order that the perpetrators may be brought to justice. In a few cases true bills have been found for frauds upon the treasury, but the Grand Jury regrets that the statute of limitation has in many cases intervened to shield others from the hands of justice. It further becomes the duty of the Grand Jury to call attention to the careless and inefficient conduct of affairs in the office of the Comptroller. The facilities for obtaining moneys on requisitions for fraudulent contracts, which either never existed, were already canceled and paid, or, in many instances, largely overpaid, call for a thorough and radical reform in its financial administration for the prevention of a continuance of the gross and enormous frauds which have heretofore been perpetrated upon the City treasury. The Grand Jury would call the attention of the authorities to the unsafe condition of the covered wells in various parts of the City. One of these wells, at the corner of the Bowery and Grand-street, from being insufficiently covered, caved in, and caused the death of Mr. Levi Spiers. The Grand Jury are of opinion that the contractor of the job should be held responsible. In the vicinity of the Chatham-square Post-office there is also a covered well, built by the contractor, in a very unsafe condition. There are also wells in a similar unsafe condition on the northwest corner of Monroe and Scammel streets, and in the New Bowery. The department is, at this time, actually engaged in covering a well at the corner of Laurens and Prince streets—by boarding and covering it over with earth—which is deemed unsafe. In conclusion, the Grand Jury would state that they have, in their official capacity, visited the several institutions on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, and congratulate the citizens of New-York upon the efficient and satisfactory condition of these noble institutions.

It is a fact worthy the consideration of our citizens, as well as the public authorities, that a large portion—at least three-fourths—of the convicts on Blackwell's Island are between the ages of 15 and 25.

L. H. MORRIS, Foreman.

James F. Cail, Secretary.

The Grand Jury were then discharged with the thanks of the Recorder, and the Court adjourned.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon yesterday, have been as follows: 103 bbls. Ashes; 25,525 bbls. Flour; 76,713 bushels Wheat; 42,384 bushels Corn; 17,831 bushels Barley; 583 pkgs. Provisions, and 379 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at former prices; Pots $6, Pearls $6 12½ ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,374 bbls., including [illegible] bbls. Pots, and 300 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Exhibits no important change, sales having been reported of 60 bags Java at 16c.; 110 bags Rio at 11c.@12c.; and a cargo of 4,500 bags Rio, previously ordered to Hampton Roads, and to be delivered at Baltimore at 11c. [illegible], rejecting about 300 bags.

COTTON—Sales to-day were very light, embracing only 600 bales, including Middling Upland at 12⅛c., and other grades in proportion.

EARTHENWARE—Stocks continue quite moderate, the demand, however, is restricted, and prices are unaltered. The auction sale yesterday, on manufacturer's account, of some 300 crates, part to arrive, was spiritless and unsuccessful, the range of prices having fallen considerably short of the anticipations of sellers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat firmer for desirable brands of State and Western Flour, holders of which manifest less eagerness to realize, while the demand from home dealers is fair. Prices, however, have not varied remarkably. Sales 10,500 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl.	$3 00 @$4 [illegible]
Standard Superfine State	4 20 @ 4 30
Standard Extra State	4 [illegible] @ 4 [illegible]
Superfine Western	4 20 @ 4 [illegible]
Fancy Ohio	4 [illegible] @ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible] @ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25 @ [illegible]

Canadian is in demand at old prices; sales 800 bbls., at $4 80@$6 25 for low to choice double extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair request at former rates; sales 1,400 bbls. at $4@$4 85 for rejected brands; $5@$[illegible] for mixed and straight brands, and $6 40@$[illegible] for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 500 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 [illegible]; and by auction, 1,035 boxes French Lemons at $[illegible]@$4 20 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by home dealers and shippers, and prices of desirable lots of Winter exhibit rather more firmness. The ample stock here, however, has the effect of preventing any material rise. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels, including fair to good White Canada, at $1 10@$1 14; Canada Club, at $1; fair to very good Red Western, at $1 05@$1 [illegible]; amber do., at $1 07; poor Milwaukee Club, at 85c.; Chicago Spring on terms not ascertained; White Southern, at $1 22@$1 30; White and Red Southern, taken together, at $1 12; and Red Southern, in lots, at $1 06@$1 10, ℔ bushel. Corn has been freely offered and purchased at, however, easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 75,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c. for mixed to Western; 75c. for New-Jersey Yellow; and 90c. for small lots of choice old do. do., ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 70c.@72c. ℔ bushel. Barley is plenty and depressed; sales 18,000 bushels poor to fair, at 80c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in request, and are steady; Western at 48c.@49c.; Canada at 47½c.@49c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c., and Southern at 35c.@40c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales, to shippers, at 50c.@55c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for, including new, at 10c.@15c.; and old at 4c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Sales 150 tons Scotch Pig, at $22@$23 50 ℔ ton, usual terms. Bars have been sought after, at full prices.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and [illegible] for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been very moderately dealt in, at languid prices. New-Orleans, 37½c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@26c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@25c., ℔ gallon, usual terms. Sales, to-day, 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.; also, by auction, 50 hhds. and 61 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at [illegible], and 80 bbls. Porto Rico, at 27½c.@32½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, and Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as previously represented. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of [illegible] bbls., at 49c.@50c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are generally quiet at unchanged [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at essentially unchanged prices; sales 1,100 bbls. at $16 40@$16 50 for Old Mess; $18 for Clear; [illegible] for new Clear; $15 37½ for Soft Mess; [illegible] new Prime, and $14 10@$14 15 for old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams at [illegible] 8½c., and Shoulders, at 6c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. [illegible] quiet at old prices. Lard has been more freely offered and purchased at rather easier prices [illegible] bbls., in lots, at 10c.@10½c. here, and 10c. [illegible] ery in December and January. Beef is [illegible] inquired for at old figures; sales 275 [illegible] lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western [illegible] for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess [illegible] @$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $1[illegible] bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@18c. for Ohio [illegible] @21c. for common to good State, and 22c. [illegible] prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in demand [illegible] 8½c.@9½c., ℔ ℔.

[illegible] quiet to-day, sales [illegible] Cuba, at from 6⅛c. [illegible] and 40 hhds. Porto [illegible] by auction, 60 hhds. [illegible] and 100 boxes damaged Havana, [illegible]

[illegible] at 10c. ℔ lb.
[illegible] Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at 22½c., cash, [illegible]

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, there were taken 120 [illegible] at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 10,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 8d. ℔ bushel; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 500 [illegible] at 30s.; and 18 tons Seed at 60s. For [illegible], no very important engagements transpired. The latest charters, according to the Shipping List, have been as follows: Ship Hussar, 721 tons, to [illegible]; a ship from Charleston to Havre, and a [illegible] to south side Cuba and back, on private terms; a [illegible] from New-Orleans to a port in the North Sea, [illegible] 1¼c.; one from New-Orleans to Havre, and [illegible] from Mobile to Havre, 1c.; one from Mobile to [illegible], 1¼c.; one from Savannah to Liverpool, [illegible]d.; one from Charleston to Trieste, 1 3-16c.; [illegible] from Charleston to Liverpool, 19-32d.; [illegible] from Darien to Rio, Lumber $18; one, [illegible] tons, from Jacksonville to Rio and back to New-York, $1 10 ℔ bag for Coffee; one, same voyage [illegible] and back to a port in the United States, $2 ℔ [illegible]; a schooner from Richmond to Rio, $1 ℔ bbl.; [illegible] tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2,000; a bark [illegible], and a brig in Maine, from Sidney, C. B., to Cardenas, Coal, and back to New-York, Sugar [illegible] and Molasses $4 under and $3 50 on deck; a brig, [illegible] from Bangor to St. Croix and back from [illegible] Islands to New-York, $1,350; a bark from [illegible] to a windward Island, hhd. Staves, $18; one [illegible] to St. Pierre, Mart., 75c. ℔ bbl.; a brig to Point [illegible], 65c.; a schooner from Pensacola to Havana, Lumber, $10; one from Jacksonville to Jamaica, [illegible], and if back to New-York, Wood, $5; a brig [illegible] St. Mary's to Matanzas, Lumber, $9; a schooner, [illegible] tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,350; a brig, 300 tons, [illegible] $2,600; one, 236 tons, to Havana, $1,200; [illegible] to Matanzas and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses [illegible], with privilege of Molasses only, $3 50; one to north side Cuba and back, Sugar 37c. and Molasses, on deck, $2 50; a schooner to St. John's, N. B., 25c. [illegible]

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. B. BULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858.

HIDES.—The receipts since my report of the 16th, have been very heavy—the largest ever imported during one week. The market has been languid; the large importation, together with the anxiety manifested by some of our holders to realize, has depressed prices; and sales, though to a fair extent, show a reduction in price of ¼c. @ ½c. ℔ lb. on most descriptions, and many of the Trade demand a still greater concession before they are willing to operate. The arrivals from Europe continue, but as prices there have advanced materially we cannot expect any further shipments, although several parcels are now on the way. Our import after this month will be only moderate, and it is probable that prices will be lower during the next two weeks than at any time this Fall, as we have only our direct receipts to depend on. Calcutta Stock—By second arrivals, direct and from Europe, the market is well supplied with Cows and Buffaloes. Salted Hides—Foreign are firm and in good demand. Slaughters have a downward tendency. Receipts have been 128,661 hides from foreign ports, as follows: 53,869 Orinoco, ex Augustare, [illegible], C. Maria and Saxonia; 30,132 Buenos Ayres, [illegible] kips, ex Mary Bentley, Homer and Effort; 14,109 [illegible] dry, and 1,616 salted, ex Hannah; 1,780 [illegible]; 1,722 Maracaibo, ex Main, from Hamburg; [illegible] Zanzibar, ex Main and Saxonia; 1,749 Central America, ex Saxonia from Hamburg; 8,126 Gambia and Bissau, ex Africanus; 2,873 Porto Cabello, ex West Bonnie; 1,412 Valparaiso, ex Wild Pidgeon; [illegible] West India, ex Annabeth; 486 Porto Rico, ex Bolivar and W. L. Richardson; 194 Bermuda, 194 from Liverpool, 1,694 from London; 144 bales Calcutta Cow, 148 bales Calcutta Buffalo, ex British Trident and City of Glasgow; 122 bales from Hamburg, ex Saxonia; 6,166 Coastwise. Total, Foreign and Coastwise, 141,251 Hides, and 207 bales Calcutta Cow, and 143 bales do. Buffalo. Import for the month up to date, has been 230,625 Foreign, and 33,438 Coastwise. Total, 264,103; also 207 bales Calcutta Cow and 143 bales Buffalo. Sales have been [illegible] Hides as follows: 16,700 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 23 lbs., 26c., 6 and 8 mos. [illegible]; [illegible] dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 23 lbs., 25½c. less 2½c. cash, usual selection; [illegible] dry Montevideo, to arrive, on private terms; [illegible] dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 23c., 6 mos. usual selection; 5,000 dry Chagres, 18@20 lbs., 21c., 6 mos. usual selection; 4,000 dry Savanilla, [illegible] lbs. 19½c.@17c. 6 [illegible] usual selection; 1,131 dry Mexican, old New-Orleans, on private terms; 1,800 dry Port-au-Platte, [illegible] 17½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad and water-damaged; 1,800 dry Bogota, 19@21 lbs., 20½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad and water-damaged; 637 dry California, [illegible] on private terms; 661 dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs., [illegible] on the run; 200 dry salted Maracaibo, [illegible] on private terms; 8,120 dry Gambia and Bissau, [illegible] on private terms, to go East; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10@12 lbs., 24c.@25c., 6 mos. usual selection; 1,010 salted Rio Grande, on private terms; 1,800 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 8½c. cash; [illegible] wet Salted Bermuda, 60 lbs., 9c. cash. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 122,000, (same time last year 238,000—year before, 6,000). Also, 2,000 salted, and 2,667 dry Horse; 200 bales Singapore, and 300 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 8,000 dry Buenos Ayres Kip.

[illegible]—Deer continues quiet, without change in prices. I have no sales to notice. Goat are more active, and sales, to a considerable extent, have been made as follows: 120@140 bales Curacoa, at 63c.@66c. [illegible]; 14 bales Payta; 18 bales Sandwich Island, and 50 do., to arrive, on private terms.

LEATHER—There has been more animation this week, and sales are in excess of the receipts about 20,000 Sides. Prices are unchanged, and for good qualities of Middle and Over-weights, are uniform, while inferior tannages and Light-weights vary in prices 1c. to 2c. ℔ lb. Eastern manufacturers operate sparingly, in hopes of being able to purchase more advantageously by waiting. The receipts are likely to be liberal for several weeks, but the demand will, doubtless, be steady, as shoe manufacturers have bought only for immediate use, and will be compelled to come into the market often. Oak-tanned is in fair demand, at previous rates. Upper in Rough is in good request and limited supply. I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 27c.@29c.; do. good, Middle, 27c.@30c.; do. Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; do. heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; do. Spanish, good all weights, 26c.@28c.; do. Cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19c.@22c.; do. good middle, 21c.@23c.; do. good heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 20½c.@21½c.; do. do. good middle, 22c.@23½c.; do. do. good heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 15c.@20c.; do. do. do. Poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@27c., on 6 months' credit.

Rising Rowdyism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having occasion to pass down the Sixth-avenue this morning, about 7 o'clock, I was forcibly struck with the growing rowdyism of a certain class of our young men. When near Nineteenth-street I observed three young fellows, about 17 or 18 years of age, just drunk enough to be ugly, committing all sorts of depredations. They gave chase to a baker's wagon, from corner of Nineteenth-street to corner of Eighteenth-street, where they overtook it and backed it on to the sidewalk, and nearly into a grocery store, the driver all the time calling "Watch" at the top of his voice. They stopped unprotected females in the street, [illegible] in their faces, and followed them with the low slang in a most insulting manner. Had I been a brother, or father, or husband, interfered at such a [illegible] have every reason to believe that these young [illegible] would have blown out his brains, or ripped [illegible] vitals, in cool blood, just as young Rooney [illegible] Quarrant, and the feeling community [illegible] endeavor to find extenuating circumstances in [illegible] youth, and the fact of their being under [illegible] of bad liquor. I saw these rowdies pick [illegible] large enough to kill a man—some of them [illegible] two pounds—and hurl them at the first dog [illegible] along, to the detriment and danger of people [illegible] and basement windows. They called in a [illegible] store on the corner of Seventeenth-street for [illegible], which being refused, raised their ire to such [illegible] that they commenced beating the poor clerk [illegible]. One of them got both of the boy's [illegible] in his mouth, and bit him to the bone, upon [illegible] fainted and had to be carried out into the [illegible], and restored to consciousness by the application of cold water to his temples. Talk of the Five [illegible] and Water-street! Take a pleasant Sunday [illegible] walk in some of the streets of our upper [illegible] and you will find that the localities above [illegible] quiet and orderly in comparison—you will [illegible] door the entrance to a rum-hole. [illegible] Sixteenth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue [illegible]. I do not think that, for months [illegible] each Sunday has passed without a [illegible] of same kind. While the boy was being [illegible] morning and roaring with pain, a policeman [illegible] on the opposite corner regardless of the [illegible] because the other side of the avenue belonged [illegible] beat! SUBSCRIBER.

[illegible] Story of Kidnapping and Seduction.

The New-Oregon (Iowa) Sentinel, of the 17th [illegible] that on the 5th of this month two strangers came to that village from the southwest on [illegible]. On inquiry subsequently of Mr. Huckins, a [illegible] with whom they stopped several days, the [illegible] learned that one of them was Nicholas Salmons, who was convicted in July, 1855, of the [illegible] of a half-breed named Tilman Foster, near [illegible], in this State, and sentenced to the State [illegible] for three years. Having served about one [illegible] was pardoned and set loose. For several [illegible] and the lad, whom he called Charles, had been stopping at Huckins', when Mrs. [illegible] remarked to her husband that there was [illegible] resemblance between the boy and a girl whom they knew in Illinois, named Emmeranda Johnson. Salmons immediately replied that Emmeranda was at her grandfather's in Illinois. But suspicion was excited, and one night, in the absence of Salmons, young Huckins shared the bed of the boy, and made the discovery that the boy Charles Salmons was in reality the girl Emmeranda Johnson. The Sentinel further says: Meanwhile, Nicholas Salmons fled, and Jas. H. Brown, Esq., immediately issued a warrant for his arrest on a charge of kidnapping and seduction. From the girl we learn that she is 16 years old, and an orphan. She says that Salmons met her in an unfrequented spot, and declared that he was in debt and obliged to run away, and that she must accompany him. She insisted to the contrary, but he threatened to kill her. She was on her way to her grandfather's and had a suit of her dead brother's clothes, [illegible] all her own clothes and [illegible] her brother's. He then cut off her hair [illegible] her on his horse and started for Kansas, where he pawned his horse for a trifling sum of money and then started for Kansas. Arriving at De-[illegible]

[illegible] passed they had to [illegible] way.—At night [illegible] the vampyre and the victim [illegible] under the names of [illegible] Salmons, the latter under that of Charles Salmons.

The girl's story, in many particulars, is highly improbable. We infer that she accompanied SALMONS of her own accord, for we do not believe that any man could have so conquered her will as to successfully bring her all the way from Kankakee in Illinois to this place without discovery, merely by the power of brute force.

On the other hand, we do not for a moment doubt but that SALMONS is a fugitive from justice, and that not of a civil, but a criminal process. Our theory is that EMMERANDA JOHNSON is a victim of SALMONS, and that she preferred as a last resort to share his hasty flight rather than remain behind. Repenting at the eleventh hour, she is yet possessed of sufficient native modesty to attempt to hide her sin, and accuses SALMONS of kidnapping and forcing her away.

A RESIDENT OF NEWARK LOST IN THE AUSTRIA.—The Newark Mercury of yesterday says: "The suspense concerning the fate of our fellow-citizen, Mr. JOHN MENTS, is at last ended. His loss in the Austria is a matter of certainty. Mr. ADOLPH BIERSTADT, one of the passengers by the Austria, who was saved by the French brig Maurice and taken to Fayal, came to this city on Monday, and communicated to the family of Mr. MENTS the sad intelligence that he was a passenger on board the ill-fated vessel, and was among the lost. Mr. B. was well acquainted with Mr. MENTS, and was an associate with him on the passage. When the fire broke out, all was confusion, and he did not see Mr. MENTS afterwards, but he saw a young lad, about 16 years old, who came from Germany with Mr. M., struggling in the water, and saw him drown."

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—The alarm of fire for the First District at 3 yesterday morning was caused by the burning of the steamboat Ice King, lying at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River. The steamboat was burned to the water's edge. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The steamboat belonged to Messrs. C. B. DEBEBEE & Co., and cost $35,000. She was insured for $25,000 in the Oswego and two other Insurance Companies.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—HANNAH KEICHENBACH, a German girl, was arrested on Friday evening, charged with having destroyed her new-born child by throwing it into the sink attached to her residence, No. 325 Eighth-avenue. She confessed her guilt, and was locked up for trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.

MONDAY, Oct. 25,

Third appearance of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.

Third and last night of LA TRAVIATA,

with its unique ensemble, the splendid mise en scene, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra and the corps de ballet.

Señorita SOTO, STEFANI and FLORENZA.

NOTICE.—It has been the intention of the Director that Mlle. Piccolomini should not appear more than twice in the same character. An exception, however, had to be made as regards LA TRAVIATA, to satisfy the curiosity of the public, who, from want of seats, had no opportunity of hearing Mlle. Piccolomini in her great character of Violetta.

On Wednesday she will appear in a new character.

THE SALE OF SEATS commences, this morning, at the Academy of Music; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 29 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

Admission ... $1
Reserved Seats ... 2
Family Circle ... 50 cents | Amphitheatre ... 25 cents
New Private Boxes (to hold four persons) ... $10

Only one half the seats will be sold to-day—the balance on Monday.

In the course of next week CARL FORMES will make his first appearance this season.

SALE OF SEATS.

In answer to numerous applications the ticket offices at the Academy of Music and Breusing's will henceforth be open at 8½, and that in Wall-st. at 9 o'clock, as usual.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858, JESSIE BROWN.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, DION BOURCICAULT, in their original characters, supported by MR. GEORGE JORDAN, as Randal McGregor.

Miss Clifton ... as ... Amy Campbell
Mr. A. H. Davenport ... as ... Geordie
Mr. Whiting ... as ... The Rev. David Blount
Mr. Jas. Seymour ... as ... Cassidy
Mr. Grosvenor ... as ... Achmet

And the Grand Tableaux, THE FUSILADE OF THE SEPOYS, FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

NOTICE.

In rehearsal and will be immediately produced, A GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA, IN SIX TABLEAUX, by Dion Bourcicault, author of "Jessie Brown," "Pauvrette," &c., abounding in adventure and historical incidents. Illustrated with gorgeous scenery on a scale of magnificence never hitherto attempted. New music and new costumes.

On the First Night of this drama The Winter season will be Commenced.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The curtain will rise at 7½; doors will open at 6¾. The upper tier of boxes will be opened at 25 cents. Entrance in Crosby-st.

100 ORCHESTRA STALLS will be fitted up with every luxury, affording AMPLE ROOM TO EACH SEAT, with comfort to the occupant and the best view of the stage.

THESE SEATS MAY BE SECURED, and will be kept for the purchaser throughout the performance.

Price ... ONE DOLLAR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS (in consequence of the production of a new five-act comedy) of Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza,

NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT; Or, THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.

LAST NIGHT of the new and successful comedies, NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN, and MARRIAGE A LOTTERY.

MONDAY.—In consequence of numerous demands at the Box Office for its repetition, Stirling Coyne's charming comedy, NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN. DYING FOR LOVE. and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

Tuesday—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY, DYING FOR LOVE, and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

Wednesday—NOTHING VENTURE, DYING FOR LOVE and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

During the week will be produced a new and original five-act comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, and written expressly for this theatre by a gentleman of this City, entitled WHEAT AND CHAFF.

Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. John Sloan, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Levere, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Tree, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Bernard, Mr. C. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Carman, &c.

The comedy will be produced with New and Superb Scenery and Appointments.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.

GREAT SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.

The management, gratified by the success of the new piece, which has been hailed with acclamations of delight by fashionable and crowded audiences every night, would respectfully announce its repetition on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee ... Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet ... Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary ... Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law ... Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk ... Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler ... Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard ... Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington ... Miss Mary Wells
Augusta ... } her daughters. { ... Miss Effie Germon
Georgina ... Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith ... Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled: A DAY IN PARIS.

Charles Wyndham ... Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant ... Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Wyndham ... Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville ... Miss Flynn

Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. E. Eddy

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858, Will be acted the tragedy, in five acts, of the GAMESTER.

Mrs. Beverly ... Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne

After which the new farce of TIC DOLOREUX; Or, LESSON FOR LOVERS.

To conclude with the drama of PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858.

The entertainment will commence with the drama of THE O'CONNORS.

Pat Rooney ... Mr. G. C. Boniface
Andy O'Connor ... A. Fitzgerald

To be followed by the musical Extravaganza of CHERRY AND FAIR STAR. THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

The performance will commence with the drama of NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

[illegible] ... Mr. J. E. Howe
Mary Norton ... Miss Duvall

After which, the pantomime of the ROSE OF SHARON.

To conclude with THE MANIAC LOVER.

NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA, PALACE GARDENS.

THIS EVENING, and during the week, Will be presented in the arena, a succession of SUPERB FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP, By the greatest Riders in the World! With a beautiful display of Classic Exercises, &c.

AFTERNOON performances on Wednesday and Saturday.

Admission ... Chairs, 50c.; Children, 25c.

CONCERT AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 1858.

DEBUT OF MISS KATE DEAN,

assisted by the following artists: Mr. W. H. COOKE, tenor; E. MOLLENHAUER, violin; LOUIS SCHREIBER, cornet a piston; G. F. EVANS, piano. Tickets, $1. To be had of Wm. Hall & Son, Firth, Pond & Co., and at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST GRAND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES, WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, and continue during the THREE FOLLOWING DAYS, AT THE ECLIPSE COURSE, (LATE CENTREVILLE,) LONG ISLAND.

The "Union Association for Improving the Breed of Horses," organized under a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will hold their First Annual Exhibition of Imported Blood and American Breed of Horses, on the grounds of the Association, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th instant.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

"The Union Association," in announcing its "First National Horse Fair," would direct attention to the following general programme involving the distribution of SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRIZES AND PREMIUMS, of which the following is a list:

CLASS NO. 1.

1. For the best Imported or Native thorough-bred Stallion ... $200
2. For the 2d best Imported or Native thorough-bred Stallion ... 100
3. For the 3d best Imported or Native thorough-bred Stallion ... 50
4. For the best thorough-bred Mare with Foal by her side ... 100
5. For the 2d best thorough-bred Mare with Foal by her side ... 50
6. For the 3d best thorough-bred Mare with Foal by her side ... 30
7. For the best thorough-bred, 3 years old ... 75
8. For the 2d best thorough-bred, 3 years old ... 50
9. For the 3d best thorough-bred, 3 years old ... 30
10. For the best thorough-bred, 2 years old ... 60
11. For the 2d best thorough-bred, 2 years old ... 40
12. For the 3d best thorough-bred, 2 years old ... 20
13. For the best thorough-bred Yearling ... 40
14. For the 2d best thorough-bred Yearling ... 25
15. For the 3d best thorough-bred Yearling ... 15

CLASS NO. 2.

16. For the best Trotting Stallion ... 150
17. For the 2d best Trotting Stallion ... 100
18. For the 3d best Trotting Stallion ... 50
19. For the best Mare with foal by her side; produce of Trotting Stallion, or Trotting Mare with foal by a thorough-bred Stallion ... 100
20. For the 2d best thorough-bred Stallion ... 60
21. For the 3d best thorough-bred Stallion ... 30
22. For the best three year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion ... 50
23. For the 2d best three year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion ... 35
24. For the 3d best three year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion ... 20
25. For the best two year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion ... 40
26. For the 2d best two year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion ... 25
27. For the 3d best two year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion ... 15
28. For the best Yearling produce of thorough-bred Stallion ... 30
29. For the 2d best yearling produce of thorough-bred Stallion ... 20
30. For the 3d best yearling produce of thorough-bred Stallion ... 10

CLASS NO. 3.

31. For the best Stallion for farm or work-horses ... 50
32. For the 2d best Stallion for farm or work horses ... 35
33. For the 3d best Stallion for farm or work horses ... 20
34. For the best pair farm or work horses ... 25
35. For the 2d best pair farm or work horses ... 20
36. For the 3d best pair farm or work horses ... 15
37. For the best single farm or draught horse ... 20
38. For the 2d best single farm or draught horse ... 15
39. For 3d and best single Farm or Draught Horse ... 10
40. For the best four-in-hand Express Team, in harness ... 100
41. For the second best four-in-hand Express Team, in harness ... 60
42. For the third best four-in-hand Express Team in harness ... 30
43. For the best pair Express Horses ... 30
44. For the second best pair Express Horses ... 20
45. For the third best pair Express Horses ... 10

CLASS NO. 4.

46. For the best pair of Matched Carriage Horses in Harness ... 50
47. For the best pair of Fancy Matched Horses in Harness ... 30
48. For the best pair of Matched Ponies, 12 hands or under ... 20
49. For the best Single Mare or Gelding in Harness ... 30
50. For the 2d-best Single Mare or Gelding in Harness ... 20
51. For the 3d-best Single Mare or Gelding in Harness ... 10
52. For the best Saddle Mare or Gelding ... 30
53. For the 2d-best Saddle Mare or Gelding ... 20
54. For the 3d-best Saddle Mare or Gelding ... 10

TRIALS OF SPEED.

During the meeting, the following prizes will be given in trials of speed, to the fleetest Trotting Horses, viz.:

55. Mile Heats under the Saddle ... $150
56. Two Mile Heats in Harness ... 250
57. Mile Heats in Harness, best three in five ... 200
58. Mile Heats in Harness, best in five, free for all Horses that have never trotted in public in 2:45 ... 150
59. Single Mile in Harness, for three-year-olds ... 100
60. Single two miles in Harness, for four-year-olds ... 150
61. Two-mile Heats to Wagons, for Stallions, Wagon and Driver to weigh 300 lbs. ... 500
Second-best to receive his entrance money.
62. Two-mile Heats to Wagons, double Teams ... 400
The above prize is intended for Horses known to have been used and driven together on the road.
63. Two-mile Heats to Wagons, double Teams, owned and driven by members, Gold Cup ... 500
This prize is likewise to be trotted for by Double Teams, known as such on the road, and to be the property of the person entering for it.
64. Two Mile Heats, Single, Harness, owned and driven by members, Gold Cup ... 400

The intention of the Association in offering Cups to members to contend for, is to give gentlemen who are in the habit, almost daily, of encountering each other on the road, an opportunity to have a fair and friendly test among themselves, of the relative speed of their horses, on the grounds of the Association, and not to permit, on any account, a professional driver, or one in the habit of driving in public for money, to handle the reins for either of the abovenamed Cups.

To Suffolk County will be given for horses, owned and bred in the County:

65. Two Mile Heats in Harness, Prize ... $200
66. One Mile Heat under the Saddle ... 100

To Kings County, Horses owned and bred in the County:

67. Two Mile Heats in Harness ... $200
68. One Mile Heat under the saddle ... 100

To Queens County, Horses owned and bred in the County:

69. Two Mile Heats in Harness, Prize ... $200
70. One Mile Heat under the saddle ... 100

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

All exhibitors, whether successful competitors or not, will be required by the Association to have their horse on the ground whenever required by the Judges, throughout the four days of the Fair.

The Association also reserve to themselves the right of making such alterations in the regulations of the Trials of Speed from day to day as they may deem best calculated to promote the interests of the Association and those of the exhibitors.

THE PUBLIC SALE.

The public sale of horses belonging to Exhibitors wishing to dispose of any portion of their stock will take place on the Exhibition grounds on FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

The Fair will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock precisely, with a Grand Cavalcade of all the horses entered for exhibition. Exhibitors will be on the ground with their horses at 9 A. M., and report themselves to the Grand Marshal at the Marshal's stand.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK there will be an examination in front of the Judges' stand of imported and native thoroughbred Stallions, four years and upward.

AT HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK an examination of one, two and three year old thoroughbred Colts.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

The following is a programme of the Trials of Speed which will take place during the four days of the Exhibition with each day's entry:

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 25.

AT 1 O'CLOCK—TRIAL OF SPEED, (No. 67.)—For horses owned and bred in Kings County. Two mile heats in harness, for a prize of $200.
Carl & Cropsy enter ch. m. Miller's Damsel.
C. Vandeveer enters b. h. Andrew.

TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 68.)—For horses owned and bred in Kings County. Mile heats under the saddle, for a prize of $100.
C. Vandeveer enters b. h. Andrew.
Not filled.

AT TWO O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 55.)—Free for all horses. Mile heats under the saddle, for a prize of $150.
David Holmes enters br. h. Phil.
M. Goodwin enters b. g. George.
S. McLaughlin enters b. g. Lancet.
H. Woodruff enters gelding ——.
Thos. G. Aycrigg enters b. h. ——.

SECOND DAY.
TUESDAY, Oct. 26.
QUEENS COUNTY PRIZES.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 69)—For Horses owned and bred in Queens County. Two Mile Heats in Harness for a Prize of $200.
D. W. Jones enters r. g. Almack.
Not filled.

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 70.)—For Horses owned and bred in the County. Mile Heats under the Saddle for a Prize of $100.
Not filled.

AT ONE O'CLOCK, A TRIAL OF SPEED, (No. 62.)—Double Teams for Horses known to have been used and driven together on the road. Two Mile Heats to Wagons. For a prize of $400.
H. F. Jones enters g. h. Charley Fuller.
H. F. Jones enters b. h. Bob Fillingham.
M. Roder enters r. h. Pythias.
M. Roder enters b. h. Damon.
A. Howes enters b. h. Bill.
A. Howes enters br. m. Lady Ward.
P. Truesdale enters g. h. Boston.
P. Truesdale enters g. m. Belle of Orleans.
B. F. Whitlock enters pair, Hawk and Buzzard.
B. F. Whitlock enters pair Black Mares.

AT THREE O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 64.)—For Horses owned and driven by members of the Association. Two-heats in harness. Gold Cup of $400.
B. Montague names b. h. ——.
T. G. Aycrigg names b. h. Jim.
J. J. Bevins names r. h. Mountain Boy.
B. F. Whitlock names m. Sue.

THIRD DAY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 65.)—For Horses owned and bred in Suffolk County. Two mile heats in harness for a prize of $200.
D. M. Conklin enters Sorrel Mare.
Not filled.

AT HALF-PAST TWELVE—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. [illegible])—For three year olds, single mile in harness, for a prize of $100.
[illegible] stallion [illegible]
N. Galloway, b. Stallion.
[illegible] b. f. Lady Emma.
J. B. [illegible] b. h. [illegible]
J. B. Rich, Martin's Colt.
George Kuhl, s. c. Napoleon.

AT ONE O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 60.)—For four year olds, single two miles, in harness, for a prize of $150.
D. W. Jones enters b. g. Romeo.
W. Nodine enters s. stallion Wild [illegible].
Hewlet Allen enters b. m. Lady Carl.
G. W. Thompson enters g. Honest Harry.
Peter W. Jones enters Jones' stallion.

AT TWO O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 58)—Free for all horses that have never trotted in public in 2:45. Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $150.
W. W. Little enters b. m. Fanny.
M. Goodwin enters Kate Smith.
W. C. McKeever enters b. g. Brunswick.
Savage & Scofield enter bl. Black Boy.
H. F. Osburn enters dun m. Lady Greenfield.
A. Howes enters br. h. Bill.
W. H. Smith enters bl. m. ——.
[illegible]
R. James enters bs. gelding ——.
H. Woodruff enters horse Frank Temple.

[illegible] enters b. h. Mocking Bird.
N. Galloway enters b. m. Lady Banker.

FOURTH DAY.
THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

AT 12 O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 57.)—Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $250.
M. Goodwin enters b. g. George.
J. D. McMann enters g. h. Gray Eddy.
W. Nodine enters s. g. George Washington.
D. Piper enters br. g. Brown Dick.

AT 1½ O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 61) for Stallions, wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs., two-mile heats, to wagon, for a prize of $500.
J. B. Rich enters s. Jupiter.
Walter Smith enters b. s. Columbus.
R. James enters b. b. s. Toronto Chief.
L. S. Sammis enters ch. h. Ploughboy.
Wm. Wheeler enters g. s. Grayhound.

AT THREE O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 63) for double teams, known as such on the road, and to be the property of the person entering them. Two mile heats, to wagon, for the Gold Cup of $500.
H. F. Jones enters g. h. Charlie Fuller, b. h. Bob Fillingham.
T. G. Aycrigg enters b. h. ——, b. h. Jim.
A. Howes enters b. h. Bill, b. m. Lady Ward.
J. Truesdale enters g. h. Boston, g. m. Belle of Orleans.
B. F. Whitlock enters Hawk and Buzzard, do. pr. black Mares.

REGULATIONS OF THE COURSE.

Members, invited guests and exhibitors will enter the grounds by the Club entrance adjoining Van Wicklin's house. Visitors by the cars and pedestrians generally, will enter by the small gates between the Club and first entrance. Carriages from New-York and Brooklyn by first and second entrance gates. Those from Jamaica and the east by the lower gate.

LOVELL PURDY, President.
GEO. B. BOYLE, Secretary.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT the Eclipse (late Centreville) Course, MONDAY and the three following days. Special trains on the Long Island Railroad will leave the depôt in Brooklyn at 9 and 10 A. M. and 12 M., for the Course, returning at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way. Passengers by the ordinary way trains, running every hour, 15 cents each way.

GRAND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT THE Eclipse (late Centreville) Course—MONDAY and three following days.

Tickets can be obtained at the principal hotels, at the depôt of the Long Island Railroad, and at the gates. Price 25 cents each day. Grand stand tickets 25 cents each.

GRAND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT THE Eclipse (late Centreville) Course, on MONDAY and three following days. Lines of stages will run throughout each day from all the principal ferries.

GRAND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT "The Eclipse" (late Centreville) Course on MONDAY and three following days.

BADGES.—The Judges, Committees and invited guests will receive their badges on application at the President's tent.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.—NOTICE TO JUDGES AND CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.—Books will be furnished containing the rules and regulations of the Association, by which they will have to be governed in making the awards in the several classes, for which books application must be made at the President's tent.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH

Will give a CONCERT and LECTURE on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Hope Chapel, and will illustrate his sad career as a convict on Blackwell's Island. There will be ten cells and ten convicts on the stage, in prison costume. Three prisoners, recently discharged, will be in shackles. The convicts will partake of bread and grizzly meat and soup, before the audience, and march to solemn music to the Quarry and drill the most solid granite. To commence precisely at 7 o'clock, as the performance will be protracted and delightful and profoundly solemn. The Corporation and Supervisors of New-York will be present.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA" and BARKER'S "IL CORSO."

These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer, ON EXHIBITION AT WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, NO. 353 BROADWAY.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTREL,

No. 444 Broadway, open for the season, EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; Performance commence at 7¾.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE BEARDED BABY, the infant son of the celebrated Bearded Lady, is only FOUR YEARS OLD, and yet luxuriates in an ample Beard and Whiskers. In obedience to the public wish, this Infant Esau will remain here for another week, the object of universal astonishment. The Scenes, Models, Figures and Moving Novelties of THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD, or THEATRE OF ARTS, together with the famous DR. VALENTINE'S comicalities, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, [illegible] o'clock. The Infant Esau, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.—No. 280 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.

N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD.—A living child with four legs! three arms!! two bodies!!! and one head!!!! Now exhibiting at No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

DOMESTICS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,

Have now on hand Flannels of all the most approved make, viz.: Ballard Vale, Saxony, Shaker, and Welsh, In all widths.

Also, Sheeting and Shirting, Damask Table Linen, Towellings, Scotch and Russian Diaper, &c., &c.

With a superior assortment of DRAPERIES, QUILTS AND BLANKETS, Purchased at late auction sales, And will be sold very cheap.

BEAVER AND OTHER CLOTHS IN ALL SHADES FOR LADIES' BASQUES AND CLOAKS.

A good assortment of the above JUST RECEIVED By BEEKMAN & Co. No. 473 Broadway, Between Broome and Grand sts.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, FROM AUCTION. TWO THOUSAND PAIRS, In new designs, and FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES! ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS, MALTESE COLLARS.

Honiton Collars, $1 25; worth $2 50.
Maltese Collars from 50c. to $1 25.
WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling their entire importation of RICH PARIS RIBBONS MUCH UNDER COST. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

A NEW AND Complete assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, SACKS WITH SLEEVES, AND RAGLANS, In elegant designs, Will be offered for sale on MONDAY, Oct. 25, at the NEW CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, No. 400 Canal-st.

Our stock, comprising all the novelties of the season, is assorted as follows:

500 black Beavers, at	$4 50		
300 black English Beavers, at	6 00	to	$9 00
200 black Felt Beavers, at	5 00	to	8 00
400 black Tricot Beavers, at	5 00	to	9 00
400 black English-Ribbed Beavers, at	6 00	to	7 50
100 Double-faced Beavers, at	5 00	to	8 00
100 Cadet-mixed Beavers, at	7 00	to	8 00
200 Drab-Felt Beavers, at	8 00	to	9 50
100 black Castor Beavers, at	9 00	to	10 00
150 black Esquimaux Beavers, at	12 00	to	16 00

FANCY-TRIMMED RAGLANS.
MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes.
HENRY EDGERTON.

NEW CARPETS.

For Fall Trade, AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:

MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

	Per Yard.		
VELVET Carpets	$1 25	to	$1 50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets	0 90	to	1 12½
BRUSSELS Carpets	1 12½	to	1 37½
THREE-PLY Carpets	0 95	to	1 05
SUPER INGRAIN Carpets	0 62½	to	0 75
EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets	0 45	to	0 55
COMMON INGRAIN Carpets	0 25	to	0 37½

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.

At wholesale and retail, GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.

N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

LADIES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS, &c.

A choice selection of black, brown, and mixed cloths, beautifully made and trimmed at [illegible] and upwards.

LADIES' CASTOR CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.

In Drabs, Olives, Browns, Steel and Black, made and trimmed in a superior style, at $4 5, $5, $6 and up.

LADIES' BEAVER CLOTH RAGLANS

In all the fashionable colors, elegantly made and trimmed at $5, $6 50, $7, $8 and up. We invite the ladies to inspect our present large stock. We guarantee our garments to be as well made as any on Broadway or Canal-st., and our prices one half [illegible]

[illegible]

No. [illegible] Bowery, near Houston-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Have an immense stock of POILE DE CHEVRE, CLOTH PLAIDS, IMPERIAL FOULARDS, WOOL DAMASKS, PRINTED DE LAINES and MERINOS. Designs and colors excellent, and all at the lowest prices possible.

No. 300 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will make large additions to their popular stocks on Monday, Oct. 25. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK, TWENTY CASES PARIS CLOAKS WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED AT NO. 361 BROADWAY.

READ THE FOLLOWING LIST:

200 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve, at 5 Dollars
150 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve, at 6 Dollars
220 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve, at 8 Dollars
140 BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS ... at 10 Dollars
60 BROWN RIBBED RAGLANS ... at 12 Dollars
130 PLAITED BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, at 18 Dollars
90 VERY RICH Do., with Croche Fringe ... at 25 Dollars
50 BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS ... at 35 Dollars
40 EXTRA Do., with Guipure Lace ... at 40 Dollars
100 SUPERB Do., with Croche Fringe ... at 50 Dollars
30 MAGNIFICENT EMBROID'D Do. at 100 to 150 Dollars

Also, NEW FALL RAGLANS AND OPERA CLOAKS.

The above is part of the effects of ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S Bankruptcy, THE CELEBRATED FRENCH MODISTES, AND MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH WITHIN 30 DAYS.

W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

Our Magnificent Store is distinguished for its SPECIALITE in CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, SPECIALITE in SHAWLS, SPECIALITE in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FURS, SPECIALITE in PARIS BONNETS and FRENCH MILLINERY.

In each of these special departments the proprietors feel satisfied that their stock surpasses, in elegance of taste, variety and price, any stock to be seen on this Continent.

LADIES are invited to visit our establishment freely, as the GREAT NOVELTIES we are continually presenting cannot be otherwise than generally attractive and interesting. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK, FIVE THOUSAND PARIS SHAWLS WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED At No. 361 BROADWAY, FORMING PART OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, PARIS.

1,000 ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED STELLA SHAWLS, WITH VERY RICH BORDERS, at 8 Dollars; 500 SUPERB REVERSIBLE WOOL SHAWLS, at 8 Doll's; 800 EXTRA MAGNIFICENT DO., CHENILLE FRINGE, at ... 16 Dollars

And a multifarious lot of BROCHE and OTHER BORDERS, at 4, 5, and 6 Dollars each.

Also, several specimens of HIGH COST PARIS EXHIBITION SHAWLS, at 30, 40, 50 and 60 Dollars each.

☞ ALL MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 30 DAYS.

W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT IS NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH A WELL-SEASONED ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,
LADIES' FUR RAGLANS,
LADIES' FUR CIRCULARS,
LADIES' SABLE MUFFS,
LADIES' MINK MUFFS,
LADIES' SQUIRREL MUFFS.

Also, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, and a General Assortment of Misses' and Young Ladies' FURS, at strictly Reasonable Prices.

BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

REDUCTION, IN RICH PRINTED GOODS,

To 31¼, 50, 62½, And 75 cents, OF BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES.

On MONDAY, Oct. 25, At the NEW RETAIL STORE, No. 336 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS, FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE, ARE NOW READY AT HIS NEW STORE, No. 415 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT FALL RAGLANS,
ELEGANT BEAVER RAGLANS,
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.

RICHEST GOODS AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.

No. 415 Broadway, one door from Canal-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

Will open, On MONDAY, Oct. 25, 2,000 PARIS CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS; Also, STELLA AND PRINTED CASHMERE SHAWLS, With ROUND CORNERS, JUST LANDED, At the NEW RETAIL STORE, No. 336 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Will open on Monday, Oct. 25, A LARGE INVOICE OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gents' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 50 per doz., worth $2 25.
Gents' all linen handkerchiefs, $2 25 per doz., worth $3 00.
Ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs, $2 50 per doz., worth $3 25.
Ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs, $3 per doz., worth $3 50.
Ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs, $3 50 per doz., worth $4.
Embroidered handkerchiefs.
Pineapple handkerchiefs.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on Monday, Oct. 25, NEW GOODS per steamers Europa and Ariel, Including several cases of Elegant VELVET SILK ROBES, Two Flounces and Two Skirts. Also, A large lot of the richest LYONS SILKS, ever manufactured for Street and Evening Dresses.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,

A very choice stock of embroideries and laces, point lace sets, Honitons, &c., very cheap and good; real black lace edgings, Valencia edging, 1s. per yard, by the piece; black veils and Shetland wool, a fine assortment. The stock of infants' caps, medallions, handkerchiefs, basques, illusion and mourning goods well worth attention, and cheaper than at any other house. Ladies' dress caps and head-dresses.

RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!!

From auction, just received:
100 pair 10-4 Union Blankets, at $2 75 a pair.
100 pair 12-4 Union Blankets, at $3, worth $4 25.
100 pair 11-4 all wool English Blankets, at $3 50 per pair.
100 pair 12-4 super super all wool Blankets, $4 50 per pair.

Now is the time to get Blankets cheap, before the cold weather.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 204 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT THE IMPORTER'S SALE, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Will be offered this week, some of the richest designs and best qualities of BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, RAGLANS, and MANTLES, of every description, at far below regular prices. Remember, No. 503 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE FASHIONABLE BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS, At moderate prices. No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

Also, furnishing goods of every description.

Our custom department is supplied with every desirable style of piece goods, which will be made to order and cut by the most tasteful cutters.

McKINLEY & McGRADE.

EMBROIDERIES VERY CHEAP.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received several cases of Embroideries, which they can sell at unusually low prices; the work being good. They include EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WORKED EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, FLOUNCINGS, &c.

No. 300 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

ALL OUR RICH VELVET CLOAKS.

Of the latest design in beautiful qualities, are now selling at far below the regular prices. AT THE GREAT SALE, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

LADIES' TRAVELING CLOAKS, REDUCED TO $2 AND $3.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

AT RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[illegible]

MOURNING BONNETS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

[illegible] AT W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS

Of every description are now selling at far below regular prices at the Importers' sale, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Building.

DAMAGED GOODS.—A LARGE LOT OF French merinoes, assorted colors and qualities, printed merinoes, poil de chevres plaids, delaines, linens, table cloths, damasks, napkins, towels, crash, handkerchiefs, cloths, cassimeres, flannels, blankets, sheetings, and a general assortment of dry goods for sale at very low prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 44 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best pattern, and well made, for $1 31; thirteen springs, $1 50; sixteen springs, $2; children's four springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with eight springs for $6 per dozen; eleven springs, $11; and thirteen springs, $15 per dozen. G. L. HARDING, skirt factory, No. 380 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

SOME OF THE BARGAINS FROM LAST FRIDAY'S AUCTION SALE.

H. B. CLAFF & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., will offer [illegible] worth of RICH FALL GOODS, comprising

300 pieces Rich Dress Silks, from 4s. to 7s., originally 8s. up to [illegible].
1,000 Rich Broche Shawls, from $3 to $15, importing cost $5 to [illegible].
2,000 Rich Stella Shawls, from $3 50 to $8, less than half price.
1,500 Plaid Wool Shawls, from $2 50 to $5, cost $4 to $8.
1,000 Magic Cloth Shawls, from $1 50 to $3, worth $3 to $5.

ALSO, Purchased for cash, at prices 50 per cent. below their value:
Double Width Paramatta, 1s., cost 18c.
Rich De Laines, 1s., worth 25c.
Fine Deboges, 6¼c., cost 9c.
5-4 Waltham Brown Sheeting, 1s., cost [illegible].

Particular attention is directed to our assortment of CLOAKS AND RAGLANS.

A very extensive assortment of the above are offering from $3 to $5, each less than usual City prices.

H. B. CLAFF & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner of Monroe.

300 PIECES SILK STRIPE POIL DE CHEVRES, At 25 cents per yard, Will be offered ON MONDAY, OCT. 25, at the NEW RETAIL STORE, No. 336 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CHEAP CLOAKS! CHEAP RAGLANS! At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

Black Beaver Raglans ... $[illegible]
Colored Beaver Raglans ... [illegible]
Colored Beaver Raglans, fine quality ... [illegible]
Children's Raglans in great variety.
An assortment of Opera Cloaks on hand.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.

Are prepared to show one of the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS to be found in this country, large portions of which have been purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO., NO. 524 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETS. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

The question as to the sale of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., At wholesale and retail, for cash, Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 300 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

BLACK LYONS VELVET, In Super qualities, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway, One block below St. Nicholas.

NEW FALL STOCK. DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c. CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.

CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG, NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened. Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 363 and 365 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BONNET MATERIALS.

It is an old saying that the lady who buys what she don't want, will soon want what she cannot buy. Ladies quickly discover this fact when they purchase any other species of dress trimmings while ribbons only have been dedicated by the fiat of fashion to that purpose, or who purchase ribbons at inferior places, painfully to find that they are not of the kind or quality demanded by the prevailing mode. It is much more economical, as well as much more satisfactory, to do as all the ladies of [illegible] do in this City—as all the ladies of haut ton and all the dressmakers and milliners of standing do, who admire style, and know exactly where to look for recherche and freshly-imported goods of the rarest quality at the lowest prices—they go at once to, E. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, and supply themselves, to the envy and confusion of those who are yet ignorant of LICHTENSTEIN'S famous resources. In this emporium of fashion, you will find ribbons for dress or mantilla trimmings of every description, artificial flowers, ostrich tips and feathers, silk and fancy bonnet velvets, as well as everything else in that particular branch of business which taste would select, or worth, or the love of novelty, command. LICHTENSTEIN'S is the "Home of Fashion," the very sanctum sanctorum of refinement and elegance.

GRAND OPENING OF LADIES' CLOAKS, AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.

GENIN will open on Monday, Oct. 25, in the New and elegant store No. 507 Broadway, Connecting with the Bazaar Nos. 509, 511 and 513 Broadway, the largest and most splendid assortment of LADIES' CLOAKS ever offered for the inspection of ladies.

THE STYLES AND MATERIALS will embrace all the reigning Paris Fashions, together with modes designed by the modistes of the Bazaar, and will excel any display heretofore presented.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, Nos. 507, 509, 511 and 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS! SPECIAL BARGAINS!

[illegible] yards handsome Plaid Poplins, 25 cents.
4,500 yards 4-4 Striped and Plaid Poplinetts, [illegible] cents.
3,500 yards China Bugmie French Goods, [illegible]
4,000 yards 6-4 Cuban Cloth, very dark, [illegible]
4,000 yards Black and White de Laines, [illegible]
5,000 yards very fine and choice patterns, [illegible]
3,500 yards Gingham de Chine, 20 cents.
1,500 yards French Calico Robes, $1 50 per robe.
N. B.—The best French Black Kid Gloves, [illegible] per pair.

Please observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE, Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts. Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.

Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

CONFECTIONS POUR DAMES.

MADAME F. PINCHON has opened a handsome assortment of SILK, CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

Also some new Opera Cloaks.

MADAME F. PINCHON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BARGAINS IN VELVET CLOAKS. CLOTH CLOAKS, And Cloaks of every description at the IMPORTER'S SALE, No. 503 Broadway. JEAN DE LA MARE.

NEW CLOAKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have now opened their NEW FALL STYLES OF VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, Including the latest Paris novelties. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, SQUIRREL and every other description of fur in CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES, MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.

[illegible] DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence [illegible] SYSTEM is the Fur-trade.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. No. 159 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. Afternoons for ladies and children. Evenings for gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment at the Academies. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

[illegible] GUANO.

A CARGO OF ABOUT 1,200 TONS JUST ARRIVED and for sale by GEO. E. HOBSON, No. 41 South-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price TWO CENTS; served to city subscribers a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—MLLE. PICCOLOMINI—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A DAY IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—DYING FOR LOVE—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—GAMBLER—THE DONNYBROOK—PARIS OF THE MARKETS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE O'CONNORS—[illegible]—PETER FOOTWELL.

BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—ROSE OF SHARON—RAFFAELO LOVER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TRIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—THE INFANT ESAU.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at [illegible] o'clock of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	6½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From Mexico we have at last what is probably an authentic account of the engagement between VIDAURRI and MIRAMON. The former was not on the field when the engagement commenced, and his army appears to have been attacked when least prepared for it. The rumors at Brownsville were that VIDAURRI's army lost five hundred men, killed, and that two thousand of them were taken prisoners, with their artillery and provisions. An express from Monterey to Matamoras, however, says their loss was not so great—that only a portion of the artillery and munitions were captured by MIRAMON's forces, and that the Liberal party made their retreat from the field in good order. An official paper received at Monterey says that VIDAURRI had already sent orders to the commander of Tampico for another park of artillery, which will soon be in the field, together with the many forces concentrating about VIDAURRI to renew the attack. Colonel GUADALUPE GARCIA was to leave Tampico on the 2d inst. for the interior, with 300 infantry and three pieces of artillery.

Our dates from Georgetown, Demerara, are to Sept. 20; from Berbice to the 23d; from St. Christopher and St. Eustatius to Oct. 3; and from Turks Island to Oct. 8. The sugar crop at the former place had all been gathered and was unusually abundant. Business was dull. Several houses, however, which yielded to the pressure last Fall, had resumed, and others had been established. The health of the colony was good. The labor question there, as everywhere in the West Indies, was the absorbing topic.

The labor movement was the subject of public discussion at Turk's Island. A meeting on the subject was held at Grand Turk, Oct. 5. The salt-making season was drawing to a close. The price ranged from [illegible] per bushel, and [illegible] the island there were nearly a half million of bushels.

The health of St. Kitt's had been bad—a prevalent fever having proved extensively fatal. The busy season was over.

At St. Eustatius, the people were preparing for the immediate emancipation of their slaves agreeably to the decrees of the French Government.

We derive some additional information in regard to the affairs of Paraguay from the local files. The Dictator, probably with a view to the American visit, was busily consolidating relations with the Argentine Government, as he had previously done with that of Brazil. Hereafter, the southern terminus of the Paraguay river steamers will be Rosario, instead of Buenos Ayres. An important decree in reference to custom-house intercourse with foreign shipping, we transfer from the *Seminario*, the official organ of LOPEZ.

The Overland Mail, which left California, Sept. [illegible], arrived in this City on Friday. From private letters, with copies of which we were favored by Mr. [illegible], of this City, we learn of several marine arrivals at San Francisco, among others of a vessel from Japan, announcing new and important concessions by that Government to foreign commerce.

The Overland Mail, which left on the 29th, has reached St. Louis. It brings none but private advices.

The American treaty with China, according to intelligence received at the State Department, has been ratified by the Chinese Emperor. It now awaits the approval of the President and the Senate, when it will be returned to China for the exchange of ratifications. The treaties with England, France and Russia have also been ratified by the Emperor.

The latest arrivals from the Pike's Peak gold mines, in Kansas, indicate a better condition of affairs. Fine specimens of the gold have been received at St. Louis. Snow had began to fall on the mountains, and the weather had become unfavorable for digging.

Gov. DENVER has written a farewell letter to the people of Kansas on resigning the Governorship. He discourages the formation of a State Government in the present straitened state of the finances.

The British Mail steamship *Persia* is to be withdrawn for the Winter after she makes her next outward trip. She is due here on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. The *Europa*, now running on the Halifax and Boston route, will take her place between Liverpool and New-York.

Another murder was committed in Cincinnati on Thursday. The victim was Mr. JOHN L. MORTIMER, an esteemed citizen, a native of Baltimore. The murderer was an old Penitentiary convict named AUGUSTUS WARD. A quarrel occurred in a grog-shop and WARD stabbed Mr. MORTIMER.

IRA STOUT, the Rochester murderer, who was executed on Friday, has left an autobiography, treating of the LITTLES murder, and his own share in it.

The Mayor, municipal officers and members of the Common Council of this City, were the guests of the Venezuelan Commissioners on Saturday evening in the Metropolitan Hotel, and were entertained at a magnificent banquet. An admirable speech was made by Señor ROJAS, who presided, and the proceedings were creditable and complimentary alike to all who bore a share in them.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, now on duty at [illegible], are to be relieved during the present week by one hundred and twenty-five men of the Fifty-fifth, who will be placed inside the Quarantine inclosure.

On Saturday afternoon Justice CONNOLLY resumed the investigation into the charge brought against Mr. ROBERT L. WILLIS, by a servant girl recently in his employ, of having murdered some person unknown, at his gambling rooms, No. [illegible] Broadway. The girl was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED, and a portion of her testimony was declared by one of her fellow-domestics to be utterly untrue. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Tuesday.

The October term of the Court of General Sessions came to a close on Saturday, Recorder BARNARD presiding. The only sentence of importance was that of School-Commissioner RICHARD BARRY, a member of the Board of Education, and an Ex-Councilman. He pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on FANNIE WORLEY, the keeper of a house of ill-fame in Howard-street. It was believed by many persons that his position would secure his release, but it did not. Recorder BARNARD stated that nearly two hundred applications had been made to him on BARRY's behalf for a suspension of judgment. But he could not do so in justice to the public. Men like BARRY could not ever be fitly punished with a fine. If he should suspend judgment, or even let the defendant off with a fine, the public would be justified in accusing him of partiality. He would not be so accused, but would perform his duty without reference to the position of the accused. He accordingly sentenced Mr. BARRY to the Penitentiary for four months. The Grand Jury made an important presentment, which will be found in its appropriate place. It is rumored, and, we believe, correctly, that bills of indictment have been brought against seven official persons for frauds in the Street Department of the City Govern-

[illegible] Mayor's Committee of Investigation are mentioned. The names [illegible] as yet, no arrests having been made. It is also said that, although seven parties only have been indicted, three times that number, not knowing their names, are in special trepidation.

The City Inspector reports that there were 369 deaths in the City last week—70 less than occurred during the previous week. Consumption, as usual, carried off the greatest number. There were ten deaths from violent causes.

The general markets, on Saturday, closed heavily for Cotton, of which only 600 bales were reported sold. Flour was in fair demand at essentially unaltered prices. Wheat was in better request and was somewhat dearer. Corn and Barley were plenty and heavy. Groceries, Provisions, and Naval Stores and Oils exhibited no really new feature. Freights were quiet, with 700 vessels of all classes in port.

The Douglas Contest.

Mr. DOUGLAS is waging a very unequal contest. Illinois, in the last Presidential canvass was carried for BUCHANAN, by only about 10,000 majority. Mr. DOUGLAS now proposes to carry it, not only against the Republicans, but against Mr. BUCHANAN also. He took the liberty at the last session of Congress of thinking and acting for himself. By some rare and unaccountable interposition of Providence, the idea seems to have occurred to him that a Democratic Senator of the United States need not necessarily be the flexible and obedient parasite of a Democratic President,—but that, upon sufficient emergencies, he might pay some slight regard to his own character and consistency, and act upon his own convictions of the public good. How, for so doing, he has been hunted and hounded by the agents of power, it is not needful to rehearse. Though his offence lay merely in refusing to turn square about, when Mr. BUCHANAN gave the command and the examples, it was treated and punished as an act of political and of personal perfidy. He was denounced, vilified, and menaced with political extermination. All the engines of power were turned against him;—every accessible avenue of influence was closed to his appeals;—every office-holder who would not join in the crusade was expelled from office;—the ordinary courtesies of official and personal intercourse were denied him,—and in every possible way he was made to feel the deep and damning character of the offence of which he had been guilty. He had dared to doubt the essential divinity of the Great Mogul of his party:—and the decree forthwith went out that he was to be hamstrung, beheaded, tied in a sack and thrown into the sea. Weak men have often been treated thus. Indeed, such treatment is in strict accordance with the established law of our political parties. No man is allowed to speak his own thoughts, or act upon his own judgment, against the wish of his party, here, any more than under NAPOLEON III. or the Emperor of Austria.

But Mr. DOUGLAS showed fight. He went home and appealed to the people against the tyranny of party. He appealed to the men who made Mr. BUCHANAN President, against Mr. BUCHANAN himself. He had a right to count upon the forbearance, if not upon the aid, of the Republicans, for he was giving substantial and effective support to the principles which they profess. But their party despotism was as relentless and as intolerant as that of Mr. BUCHANAN, and they entered with equal zest and vigor into the contest for his defeat. They have shown great energy in the warfare. Their two leaders, one the colleague of Mr. DOUGLAS and the other the aspirant for his seat, have waged war upon him with a degree of ability and of unscrupulous devotion to party and to personal ends seldom surpassed in our political history. It is quite possible that they will succeed. It would be strange, indeed, if they should fail, for they bring the whole weight of their party against such a fragment of the Democracy as Mr. DOUGLAS may be able, in spite of the most formidable opposition, to detach from the main body. If they carry the State, Mr. LINCOLN will become a United States Senator, and one more vote will be added to the growing Republican column. But that he will render to the country any service to be compared with that of his predecessor, we see no reason to believe.

Meantime, whatever may be the result, the substantial victory already rests with Mr. DOUGLAS. He has broken down and prostrated Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration upon the leading point at issue between them. No man doubts that the great mass of the Northern Democracy is with him, and every day gives new evidence that the conservative Democrats of the South concede the impregnability of his position. Even Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, elected upon the same ticket with Mr. BUCHANAN, pledged to his views, and believed hitherto to be most firmly wedded to his fortunes, deserts his official leader and proclaims his support of DOUGLAS. In every Northern State the candidates of the Democratic Party repudiate the restriction of the bill of last session upon the admission of Kansas, and take ground in favor of its admission at the earliest moment, with any Constitution which its people may approve. That they do this from the necessities of the case,—to secure their own election, rather than from any intense conviction of its essential justice,—only strengthens the proof afforded of the fact that the Administration is already thoroughly and effectively beaten among its own partisans, upon this very issue. The President has been deserted upon it by his closest and most devoted friends. Except Col. KEITT, of Whippy Swamp, we call to mind no prominent Democrat who is likely to stand by him to the bitter end. Kansas, if she chooses to apply, will be admitted as a Free State at the coming session of Congress; and unless Mr. BUCHANAN courts a more signal political overthrow than has overtaken any of his predecessors, he will not throw himself in the path of this resistless movement.

Aside from all immediate political issues, we regard the success of Senator DOUGLAS with the greatest interest, as a practical protest against that intense and relentless tyranny of partisanship which is degrading our public life and rendering the race of statesmen impossible among us. The slavishness of one of LOUIS NAPOLEON's subordinates is not one whit more complete, or more inconsistent with manly public service than that which our political parties exact from every man who holds a place of public trust. Senator DOUGLAS has made a bold and a vigorous protest against it. He has staked his political existence upon the issue. His example has been imitated by men of his own party, in Congress and in the Press. We should hail their success, in the appeal they have taken to the people, as among the most hopeful signs in our political horizon.

PORTUGUESE INTERFERENCE WITH THE FRENCH SLAVE-TRADE.—In commenting the other day on the recent capture of the French ship *Charles and George*, in a Mozambique port by Portuguese authority, and on the reclamation, backed by two of his Imperial Majesty's war steamers in the Tagus, to which the seizure had given rise, we intimated that the Portuguese Government had justice on their side. [illegible] Paris correspondent of the London Times, in a letter which we publish elsewhere. It seems perfectly clear that the 110 negroes found on board the *Charles and George* had been captured against their will, and though it is admitted that they were not to be sold, but to be transferred to French plantations in the Antilles, yet this sort of trafficking in Africans is quite as objectionable a form of the Slave-trade as any other. If, under the disguise of "Free Immigration," the French, with the support and sanction of their Government, are permitted to renew the Slave-trade, the sooner it is known to the rest of the world the better.

The English on the Plata.

The questions at issue between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine have already, if we may trust information received from the former city, elicited British intervention. Mr. WILLIAM D. CHRISTIE, the English resident at Paraná, is reported as having protested against the law of differential duties, and submitted the subject to the consideration of the Home Government. It is hard to say what action is to be anticipated. If the instances of English creditors have their usual effect, the interposition may take a more decisive shape. In that event, it may become a matter of interest to learn how this Government stands related to the controversy, and whether other uses may not be found for the Paraguay squadron, after the affair at Asuncion has been dispatched.

Buenos Ayres is unquestionably a member of the Argentine Confederation, agreeably to the fundamental law of that Union. It has no power to secede. When, therefore, in 1853, it disowned the immediate executive of the Republic and withdrew from the federation until the official term of Gen. URQUIZA had expired, it gained no political status from which it could claim to be recognized as independent by any foreign Government. Indeed, its own repeated declarations for the last five years have been to the effect that its separation is temporary, and that it will resume its federal obligations when the fact upon which its adhesion rests shall occur. In other words, when, with the cessation of the influence of Gen. URQUIZA, it shall become possible to close the rivers and regain the old monopoly of foreign trade. It is upon this point, then, of the formal independence of Buenos Ayres, that the question turns. If that State be still a member of the Union, the commercial issue between the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres is a domestic one, with which no foreign power has a right to interfere. We have seen that the recusant State does not admit her withdrawal from membership. As the Argentine Union is based upon our own, we can appreciate how entirely invalid and inadmissable such voluntary secession would be, by the supposition that New-York should withdraw temporarily from the Confederacy, claiming and consuming, in the meantime, the entire receipts at the Federal Custom-house. And we may comprehend the degree of right attending the protest of Mr. CHRISTIE, assuming it to be applied to any action Congress might take to punish the desertion and embezzlement of New-York in the case assumed.

The truth is, considerations of right are not at all likely to control British policy in the matter. The security of the British debt due from Buenos Ayres must be impaired by any act reducing the revenues drawn from its principal port. English capital is largely engaged in trade at that city. The new differential tariff, it is conceded by the most candid of the Buenos Ayreans, must effect business there, seriously, and as an *entrepôt*, fatally. In such circumstances, there can be no doubt of the line the English Government will be disposed to pursue. They will sustain the rebel State.

The policy of the United States, whether prompted by international law, or by justice, or by considerations wholly selfish, inclines to the side of the Argentine. Its Constitution is a transcript of our own; and, in fact, was drafted by an American. Its Administration is liberal, progressive, enlightened. To it we owe the opening of waters leading to the heart and the heart's wealth of South America. From it we are to expect the only energetic resistance to the absorption of the entire continent between the Amazon, the Andes and the Atlantic, by Brazil. The Argentine people are almost singular among the South American population in being warmly prepossessed in favor of the North Americans. All these considerations must have their weight in determining the attitude we are to assume, if this domestic quarrel be converted into an international one; or, at all events, must prevent mere passivity. The entire question deserves mature reflection. Having, by this Paraguay business, reëmbarked in South American politics, where shall we, or where ought we to land?

Value of an American Passport.

The Washington *News* informs us that some remonstrances which have been forwarded by Mr. WRIGHT, the United States Minister at Berlin, relative to the violation of American passports in the hands of Prussians who have been naturalized in this country, but left home without serving their allotted term in the army, will not produce any result—the principle which is to regulate these cases having been already laid down. Leaving Prussia without having rendered military service is, it seems, for a Prussian subject an offence against the laws, which the Prussian Government is justified in punishing, whenever the offender again enters its territory, even though he may in the interval have become a citizen of another State.

If any such conclusion has been made by the American Government, it seems to us they have made a very great mistake. If the validity of our passport in the hands of a naturalized citizen is to depend upon the claims which his former Government may make on him, our citizenship looks very like a sham or a delusion. If the Prussian or any other Government may decide that no man shall quit their territory till he has served five or seven years in the army, they may decide that he shall not quit it until he is fifty years of age, or not quit it at all. If, as against us, they may do the one, they may do the other—the principle is the same. But we have asserted the right of expatriation over and over, against the demands of European power. We have recognized in the amplest manner, both in our legislation and in our diplomacy, the right of every man to change his country, and in doing so to throw off his allegiance. It seems to us that to allow foreign Governments to fix the conditions under which our passports shall be valid is to allow them to fix the conditions under which this right of expatriation may be asserted.

If the Prussian Government were to make all its people liable to militia duty up to the age of 60, and a man took it into his head to come over here to be naturalized at 40, and we refused him the protection of our passport afterwards on his return to his native land, it would undoubtedly be tantamount to saying to foreigners that your naturalization laws depended for their efficacy upon the will of the Government under which our immigrants are born, and not upon our construction of them. And yet Prussia would have just as much right to enforce such a rule as this against us, as a rule making every person liable to five years' service in that army as long as he lived, and no matter where he lived. The United States should have no such thing within its borders as conditional citizens—persons who are American citizens here, or Prussian or Austrian defaulters elsewhere. If our passports cannot be made absolute and of valid force everywhere, they should not be given to foreign-born citizens at all. It reflects nothing but disgrace on our own institutions to have persons serving in the ranks as private soldiers in Europe who have solemnly sworn allegiance to our Government, and spend the best years of their lives on our soil. If nothing else can be done the military powers of the Continent ought at least to be called on to place some limitation on claims of this sort—to fix some period at which this debt of military service shall run out. To allow it to stand for a man's life is preposterous injustice to which we ought not to submit. To allow Prussia or Austria to insist upon a man's serving in their armies or going to prison at forty years of age, when he has not set a foot on their soil for twenty years previously, is something too absurd for discussion. If we can do nothing else, we ought at least be able to say to those whom we make "fellow-citizens," that if they left home without satisfying the claims of the Government upon them for military service, that claim would stand against them for seven or ten years, but that at the expiration of that period our passport would protect them against the world.

FEDERAL UNION OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PROVINCES.—The recent arrival of Lord BURY in Canada lends probability to the rumor that he is specially commissioned to take initiatory steps for erecting the five British-American Provinces into one federation. This movement has been long contemplated by the Home Government, and the increasing importance of British possessions on this continent, especially since the discovery of the Fraser River gold mines, and the movement to abolish the Hudson Bay monopoly, renders the accomplishment of such an object of more than mere local interest. Every step taken to develop the resources of the vast territory to the North must be a matter of deep concern to the people of this country. Our trade with the Canadas is already large, and will go on increasing for many years to come. We shall receive no small share of benefit from the transformation of these colonies into a magnificent empire. The people, it is true, are loyal to the British crown, and are likely to remain so for a long period of time. We would not have it otherwise, for annexation of Northern territory is what no class in the United States desire to see just now. But the loyalty of British-Americans is to be attributed and traced to the wise policy of the mother-land in leaving them to govern themselves in their own way, rather than to any popular preference for monarchical rule. Their political sympathies have always tended and must always tend towards a Democratic form of Government. The Provinces have, in fact, abandoned even the forms of monarchy, while in reality they are Republics, whose institutions vary in no essential particular from our own. Nor is it inconsistent with its Republican tendencies that British America should seek to sever itself from the powerful protection of the mother-land. It is not with them as it was with us; for interest and a common patriotism bind Great Britain and her colonies to each other in a firm alliance. The movement to create a British Empire of the North is not one which should cause us any doubt or uneasiness; for, without seeking to discredit the present loyalty of our enterprising Provincial neighbors, it is clear that the more important they become as a people, the more reason will they have to seek admission into the American Union.

GEN. WALKER'S CIRCULAR.—"The Gray-eyed Man of Destiny," as his admiring friends—the survivors of them, we mean—are fond of styling him, proposes to go into the passenger and transportation business. He has issued a printed circular, announcing to the public, but more particularly to his special friends, that a vessel will leave Mobile for Nicaragua on the 10th proximo, for the purpose of carrying "any passengers and freight that may offer." We do not imagine, however, that the Walker line will be very extensively patronized. The gray-eyed man has been in the same business before, and truth requires us to say, without that degree of success which might commend him to the traveling public. Nicaragua might, no doubt, be greatly improved by a supply of the right kind of "passengers and freight" from the United States. But it is not under the auspices of General WALKER that her condition can be ameliorated. Nevertheless, the continual attempts to organize illegal expeditions should be noticed in some practical way by our Government. In the first place, instead of being winked at and then put down with a great show of virtuous indignation, they should be vigilantly watched and firmly suppressed. Secondly, the restless disposition of our population to overrun Nicaragua and Mexico should be accepted as a foreshadowing of the policy which our relations to them demand. We shall gain nothing by strenuously shutting our eyes to the fact that those effete and crumbling republics lie at our door. Whether we will think so or not, we cannot separate ourselves from them or be unaffected by their destiny. If the Government stands aloof, the people will not. Better, therefore, to adopt some policy worthy of the national character, which may at the same time repress irregular invasions like those of WALKER, satisfy the aspirations of our people, and rescue our unhappy neighbors from anarchy and ruin.

NO MORE MARYS FOR THE CATHOLICS.—The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception brings comfort to the Protestant heart. That antecedent of the Virgin Mary's birth having been adjusted, and sanctified, by the recent Papal bull on the subject, His Holiness finds it due to the divine character now affixed to her nature to forbid the use of her name as at present; and we accordingly have a decree, attested with all the insignia of Papal authority, forbidding the true Catholic hereafter to call his child "Mary." Had the decree, going a step further, had retrospective action, and unnamed the actual wearers of the prenomen, it would have been still more grateful. It would have benefited this generation, as well as those to follow. For it has happened that the Virgin Mary, as the most powerful medium of devout aspiration in Heaven, has been unduly honored with this peculiar form of ascription. Pious Catholic families, desirous of conciliating this potential influence, have usually so named one, at least, of their children. [illegible] plicity of Marys—an inconvenience [illegible] domestic evils of Protestantism, not the least annoying, since, to say nothing of the sentimental side of the question, the number breeds infinite confusion, and often involves the necessity of attaching a substitute *ad libitum* to some of the throng. The immediate bearing of the pontifical rescript upon this "minor misery" is obvious. The name "Mary" becomes a Protestant name; it attains sectarian significance. It has been turned out of the church, and falls, like others of its good things, to unbelievers and enemies. The Protestant may felicitate himself upon the acquisition.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Southern men are beginning to discuss the trade in slaves as a moral question. A correspondent of the Richmond *South* asks, "Ought negro-traders to be hung?" His own convictions are decidedly that they ought not. In short, he thinks it absurd that those whom the law allows to buy and sell slaves in Virginia should suffer the ignominy of scaffold and hemp merely for making their purchases of human merchandise in Cuba, three days' sail from Norfolk, and he asks, "Can it be possible that the people of Virginia are in favor of laws like these?" The same writer proceeds to inquire, and not without logical force, "Where is the grant of authority found which authorizes Congress to denounce and punish as piracy, a trade the moral guilt of which we all incur when we sell a slave to the Southern market?" It is quite evident that the more progressive portion of the Southern mind is earnestly and hopefully devoted to a renewal of the African Slave-trade. Cuba is, of course, referred to only by way of illustration. Slaves are more likely to go to Cuba from Virginia than to come from Cuba to the United States. Africa is manifestly the source of supply which is looked to. Slave-labor in the cotton and sugar States is in demand. It is therefore natural that the planters, whose aspirations are financial rather than political, should revolve in their minds the reopening of the Slave-traffic. They can lawfully import negroes from Virginia, Maryland and Missouri, and they profess to see no moral distinction between that sort of trade and the importation of negroes from the Guinea coast. The argument is doubtless with them. There *is* no moral difference. The practical question presented would seem to be whether the inter-State Slave-trade shall not yield to the general sentiment of the age, and such is felt to be the real issue in the case, by the more reflecting Southern men. Accordingly they assume thus early the aggressive side, and insist that a trade which civilized nations have long consented to regard as piracy shall be restored to the category of legitimate commerce. But this bold claim, so well calculated to startle the Free States, is not countenanced by the politicians of the South, who feel that it must disturb existing party relations, and thus upset political arrangements. Yet the time is coming when the pecuniary interest of the sugar and cotton region will assert itself, and many years may not pass before the reëstablishment of the Slave-trade will be insisted upon at the South as the paramount sectional issue. When this shall happen, the South will become smaller than it now is. Virginia and the other non-cotton-growing States will attach themselves to the North, so that Mason and Dixon's line shall virtually be carried to the borders of South Carolina and Mississippi. In anticipation of this, Cuba is to be purchased and Mexico conquered or annexed. The abolition and extension of Slavery have always been effected on grounds of political economy rather than through moral considerations, except in the case of the British West India Islands, where the will and wishes of the Mother Country overruled the interests of the colonies. In this country it is idle to suppose that the planting interest will omit to push its claims, or that those who buy slaves within the Union will see anything repugnant or startling in the proposition to go to Africa when the Virginia supply is short.

THE POLITICAL PRIZE RING.—Talk of the terrible blows that MORRISSEY and the Benicia Boy bestowed upon each others heads! They were mere love-taps and gentle endearments compared with the terrific epithets which some of our political cotemporaries hurl at each other. Strong language is at a premium, and the politician who is so happy as to have a plentiful commodity of epithets at his command is greatly to be envied. The season is highly provocative of abuse, and to call a gentleman a felon or a scoundrel because he happens to differ from you in opinion on an abstract question, is quite a matter of course. This outburst of malignant epithets will continue with increasing vigor until the final explosion on the day of election, after which will come "a syncope and awful pause," and we shall all relapse into our accustomed peacefulness, and attend to our business like sensible men and Christians.

The Boston *Traveller*, in alluding to one of its next-door neighbors, says:

"The whipped curs of the *Post*, having convicted themselves, for the hundredth time, of ignorance, are endeavoring to escape under a cloud of mud taken from their native gutters."

It must be pleasant in Boston to engage in a newspaper controversy conducted in such a spirit as is indicated in that paragraph. One our City cotemporaries, in alluding to the speech of Judge PARKER at the Palace Gardens, accuses that highly respectable gentleman of "bold and gross falsehood," calls him "an audacious blasphemer," a "double-faced and double-tongued hypocrite," and a good many more equally hard and unsavory names. But, hard names, happily, break no bones, and our political Morriseys and Heenans will leave the ring none the worse in person, though some of them may suffer in reputation, for the terrrible pummeling they have given each other.

City Items.

The *Saturday Press* is the name of a new and neatly-printed weekly sheet published in this City. The first number appeared on the 23d inst. Its aim is "to furnish its readers with as great a variety as possible of interesting facts, leaving them the privilege of making their own comments." If this policy is carried out, the *Saturday Press* will soon become popular. It is a journal eminently fitted for families and those who look for select reading matter.

Professor DOREMUS and Dr. JAMES R. WOOD will report this day, at 10 o'clock, before Coroner CONNERY, the result of the examination which they have made of the body of Mrs. STEVENS, alleged to have been poisoned by arsenic.

BILLY MULLIGAN denies the statement that at the recent prize-fight he drew a pistol upon and threatened to shoot AARON JONES, the second of HEENAN.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON.—We learn that the old managers who for so many years conducted the offices of the National Monument at Washington, and who were removed to give place to an "American" Board of Directors, have been restored to the management. There is a prospect that, under their management, the monument may be completed, at least so far as the erection of the square pillar goes. This is now about 175 feet high, and by carrying it up a few feet every year it will in time be completed, and from its magnitude alone will be a most imposing object at the National Capital.

Personal.

[illegible] WILLIAM BEN, the [illegible] who figured in this City not long ago, has been arrested in the Sunderland (Eng.) Police Court, [illegible] upon an actor, and sentenced to a fine. The complaint was brought by one EDWARD BURRELL, who prayed relief for "wilful damage to a hat, coat, shirt, his property, valued at £1 5s." Sir WILLIAM got enraged at something that went wrong before the curtain at the Lyceum Theatre, where he and BURRELL were performing, and revenged himself by banging BURRELL's valuable person against the properties.

M. EUGENE VEUILLOT, one of the writers in the *Univers*, and brother to the celebrated LOUIS VEUILLOT, was recently married to Mlle. D'AQUIN. The ceremony was performed by Father VENTURA, who in an allocution with which he wound up the service, informed the congregation that the bride, as her name indicated, numbered among her ancestors no less a personage than THOMAS AQUINAS—*Gallice*, St. Thomas D'Aquin!

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, whose extraordinary freaks in Parliament obtained for him no little notoriety in this country, was appointed Attorney-General at Hong Kong. The *China Mail* brings news of his suspension from that office, he having "acted towards the Government and other officials in a manner which necessitated the step."

The partnership between Messrs. RAREY and GOODENOUGH has been severed; "and while the latter," says the *Illustrated London News*, "has returned to Canada with a cool ten thousand to his quantum, after deducting expenses, the master-spirit has taken a journey to Sweden, and purposes seeing England before he returns. It is surprising how the system takes everywhere."

The *Monitore Toscano* announces the discovery at Florence of a copy of DANTE ALIGHIERI's *Divina Commedia*, written in PETRARCH's own hand. It further adds that the late GIACOMO LEOPARDI's manuscripts, which were believed to be lost, have just been bought by the Grand Ducal Library.

The London *Globe* states that the visit of Lord and Lady BURY to the United States is not connected with State affairs, but, undertaken solely for private reasons. Her ladyship is a daughter of Sir ALLAN MCNAB of Canada.

The Rev. THEODORE PARKER, says the Boston *Transcript*, has been confined to his house by illness for ten days, and it will probably be a fortnight before he will be able to appear in public.

The Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER had an audience of the King of Naples on the 29th ult., and presented his credentials as American Minister.

The Baptists of Liverpool encourage art. They have just awarded a prize of $5,000 to the artist [illegible] WOOD for his picture of "the Baptism of Christ."

M. PROUDHON has published, in Belgium, a pamphlet, entitled *La Justice Poursuivie par l'Eglise*, [illegible] relates to his recent trial and condemnation.

BALFE has set to music LONGFELLOW's poem "Daybreak," one of the pieces in the volume of *Miles Standish*.

The late Duchess of MONTMORENCY left bequests to charitable institutions to the amount of a million francs.

A handsome tablet of Carrara marble has been placed in Guy's Hospital, London, to the memory of Sir ASTLEY P. COOPER, Bart.

Mr. J. B. GOUGH is suffering from an attack of illness at Orkney, and has been advised to proceed to Edinburgh and put himself under medical treatment.

HUME, the mesmerizer, figures as a lion in the Russian *salons*. He wears a fantastic dress and a Scotch cap and feather, which he never takes off in any *salon*.

A chair has been made for the Governor of Vermont, from the timbers of the old *Constitution* frigate.

The Marquis of Bristol has entered his [illegible] year, in good health.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES is residing at [illegible], having recovered from his illness.

M. DE REINEBAY has been appointed Director of the French Railway.

MEYERBEER has left Baden for Nice, still traveling with his invalid daughter.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking office of Messrs. LAMSON, [illegible] & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, from Sept. [illegible] to Oct. 7, 1858:

New-York—M. Gibuez, wife and son; J. W. [illegible] bert, Professor Morse and family, S. [illegible] family, H. S. Crick, A. J. Todd, A. P. French, [illegible] Garcia, N. Cleveland, A. Ross, G. W. [illegible], O. Lamson, the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, the Rev. A. Vermilye, G. S. Bussing, Jr., E. W. Boyes, [illegible] Hughes, Dr. J. W. Crane, R. Halsey and wife, [illegible] Squier and wife, J. S. Crick and wife, H. J. Raymond, O. M. Moore, W. E. Schenck and wife, Mrs. [illegible] Kiesck, W. L. Cole, J. A. Robinson and wife, J. [illegible] Voisin, A. H. Lockwood, A. G. Graves, G. [illegible], E. W. Corning, G. G. Byron, O. Mead and wife, A. L. Hyde, C. W. Bates. *Pennsylvania*—J. W. [illegible], W. S. Hasseltine. *Alabama*—R. Montgomery, [illegible] Carmelich. *Florida*—G. A. Chisolm, J. H. [illegible]. *Connecticut*—Henry Trowbridge and family, Mrs. F. Hall.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. C. F. DANIELS.—Mr. C. F. DANIELS, recently editor of the New-London *Chronicle*, died at New-London, Conn., on the 20th instant, aged 60. Mr. DANIELS was a native of Waterford, Conn., was educated for the law, but forsook the profession and assumed editorial labor in Cheraw, S. C., in 18[illegible]. In 1828, he published a paper at Camden, S. C.; and in 1833 returned to the North, and became connected with the editorial department of the *Courier and Enquirer* of this City. In 1837, in company with Mr. LANE, he purchased the New-York *Gazette*, which paper he edited till 1839, when he again entered the service of the *Courier and Enquirer* and remained till 1846, when he took the editorship of the [illegible] *don Chronicle*. In 1857, after ten years' [illegible] that paper, ill-health compelled his withdrawal [illegible] last illness was prolonged.

DEATH OF BARON WARD.—Baron WARD, [illegible] famous Yorkshire groom who played so prominent a part at the Court of Parma, has just died at [illegible]. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* [illegible]:

"The history of this extraordinary man is full of remarkable events. He left Yorkshire as a boy in the pay of Prince LICHTENSTEIN, of Hungary, and after four years' successful career on the turf at Vienna as jockey, he became employed by the then reigning Duke of LUCCA. He was at Lucca promoted from the stable to be valet to his Royal Highness. This service he performed up to 1846. About that period he was made Master of the Horse of the Ducal Court. Even later he became Minister of the Household and Minister of Finance, which office he held when the Duke abdicated in 1848. At this period he became an active agent of Austria during the revolution. As Austria triumphed he returned to Parma as Prime Minister, and negotiated the abdication of CHARLES II., and placed the youthful CHARLES III. on the throne, who, it will be remembered, was assassinated before his own palace in 1854. I should have observed, as soon as CHARLES III. came to the throne, the then Baron WARD was sent to Germany by his patron as Minister Plenipotentiary to represent Parma at the Court of Vienna. This post he held up to the time of his Royal patron's tragical end. When the present Duchess Regent assumed the authority, WARD retired from public life, and took to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian dominions. Without any educational foundation, he contrived to write and speak German, French, and Italian, and conducted the affairs of State with considerable [illegible] erness, if not with remarkable straightforwardness. Baron WARD was married to a humble person of [illegible] enna, and has left four children. Perhaps no man of modern times passed a more varied and romantic life than WARD, the groom, statesman, and friend of sovereigns. From the stable he rose to the highest offices of a little kingdom, at a period of great European political interest, and died in retirement, pursuing the rustic occupation of a farmer, carrying with him to the grave many curious *arcana imperii*."

Vice-Admiral MAINWARING died on the [illegible] ult., at Bath. He was Lieutenant of the *Naiad*, and served under Lord NELSON at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. He commanded the *Tartarus* frigate at Copenhagen in 1807; was promoted to post rank in 1810, accepted the rank of retired Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846, and retired Vice-Admiral Sept. 21, 185[illegible].

MARTIN LANE, for nearly thirty years cashier of the Cambridge Bank, died, at his residence in Cambridgeport, on Saturday. He was a native of Northampton, and brother of the Hon. EBENEZER LANE, the former Chief Justice of Ohio. His age was 72. One son, Professor LANE, of Harvard College, survives him.

The Chevalier DE NEGRELLI, who is known to the British public as the opponent of Mr. STEPHENSON on the Suez Canal question, died in Vienna on the night of the 30th ult.

Letters from Verona mention the death, by suicide, of the Italian poet ERCOLANI, who, it appears, shot himself through the heart with a pistol, discharging two barrels.

The Ambassador of Prussia at Brussels, M. DE BROCKHAUSEN, died on Monday night, at Baden, where he had been staying for the recovery of his health.

The Countess of ROSSLYN died on Thursday, at Dysart House. Her ladyship was the daughter of the late Lieutenant-General WILLIAM WEMYSS, and was married to Lord ROSSLYN in 1839.

Mr. CHARLIER, the Secretary to the Royal Humane Society, died on the 30th ult. He had, in his earlier days, considerable service in the [illegible].

THE CUNARD STEAMERS—WITHDRAWAL OF THE PERSIA.—The British Mail steamer *Persia*, which was to leave Liverpool on Saturday, the 16th instant, will be due at this port on Wednesday or Thursday of the present week. We understand that upon her return to Liverpool, she will be laid up for the Winter, and that the *Europa*, now on the Halifax and Boston line, will take her place. The reason of this change is found in the fact that the *Persia* burns 160 tons of coal per day,—or twice as much as the *Europa*,—and that the freight, passenger and mail business of the Winter can be as well performed by the latter as the former.

[illegible] Commerce [illegible] Trade with [illegible]

The August accounts of the British Board of Trade, [illegible] a marked improvement in the trade between the United States and Great Britain, as compared with the earlier months of the present year. The total declared value of the exports of British manufactures and produce was £11,124,783, against £11,[illegible] in the corresponding month of last year; whilst the aggregate exports of the eight months ending Aug. 31, are valued at £75,[illegible], against £84,966,718 in the same period of 1857. In the cotton trade, and certain branches of the iron trade, the exports of August even exceeded those of the corresponding months of last year. The calicoes, cambrics, muslins, fustians, and mixed stuffs exported during the month amounted in quantity to 212,471,191 yards, and in value to £2,[illegible], against 189,[illegible] yards and £[illegible]. In lace, net, hose, and small wares, there was a falling off, but it was more than compensated by the increased foreign demand for sewing cotton; and there was a considerable increase in the exportation of cotton yarns, chiefly to India, the total value being £951,316, against £832,883. The exports to the United States are still, as regards most commodities, below those of last year, but a comparison with the trade of eight months will show that there has been a considerable improvement, as compared with the earlier portion of the year. This will be apparent from the following table, which shows the value of the principal exports to the United States in each of the undermentioned periods:

	August, 1857.	August, 1858.	Eight Months, 1858.
Beer and Ale	£5,888	£6,390	£70,741
Coals and Culm	6,008	15,650	147,104
Cotton Goods	216,537	208,430	1,486,968
Earthenware	65,868	35,328	252,968
Haberdashery	115,350	62,846	670,175
Hardware and Cutlery	114,261	62,294	363,320
Linen Goods	113,494	109,637	753,077
Pig Iron	7,365	16,843	112,178
Bar and Rod Iron	121,767	73,047	551,924
Cast Iron	2,136	3,035	37,063
Wrought Iron	45,606	20,910	180,062
Steel	35,229	26,864	181,367
Copper Sheathing	5,523	11,313	44,056
Lead	4,855	4,261	37,095
Tin Plates	105,090	70,348	561,917
Salt	7,882	9,712	68,955
Seed Oil	2,155	9,693	62,534
Silk Goods	30,604	28,571	169,809
Stationery	9,331	2,986	25,567
Woolen Goods	161,857	167,866	1,334,346
Worsted Goods	46,816	40,476	265,617

The quantity of American produce imported into the United Kingdom during the same periods cannot be shown in so much detail, the country of growth not being specified in respect of provisions, rice, tobacco, and many other articles. As regards the all-important article of cotton, the imports during the month amounted to 598,219 cwts., and during the eight months to 5,780,640 cwts., against 314,063 cwts., and 4,871,811 cwts. in the respective corresponding periods of last year. The total imports of the month were 681,382 cwts., and of the eight months, 6,767,614 cwts., the returns for the corresponding periods of last year showing 456,607 cwts. and 6,327,417 cwts. The supply from India has fallen off very much, and the same may be said of Brazil, but from Egypt and the unenumerated sources of supply there was an increase. The importation of American wheat was 96,668 qrs., against 23,648 qrs.; or, during the eight months, 488,787 qrs., against 348,685 qrs. The total supplies of the month amounted to 373,774 qrs., against 283,480 qrs., and of the eight months, to 3,120,318 qrs., against 1,857,527. There was also an increased supply from Russia and Egypt, and large arrivals from Turkey; but the imports from other countries were below those of the corresponding period of last year. American flour, to the extent of 197,291 cwts., was imported during the month, against 7,579 cwts. last year; and 1,596,693 cwts. were imported during the eight months, against 931,018 cwts. The total imports of flour were 247,400 cwts. during the month, against 73,552 cwts.; and 3,039,865 cwts., against 1,245,280 cwts. during the eight months. The bullion and specie accounts show the balance to have been still in favor of England. There were no remittances to the United States during the month, whilst the receipts were £472,507 nearly all in gold. From British Columbia gold was exported to the amount of £3,668, this being the first official record of gold arrivals from that quarter. The shipping accounts show a diminution in the number and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British ports; the entries being 3,504 vessels and 936,393 tons, against 3,604 vessels and 969,798 tons. The decrease was confined, however, to the British, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Prussian, Dutch and Belgian flags, all the rest having increased. Under the flag of the United States 138 vessels entered, whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 124,181 tons, against 107 vessels and 95,709 tons in the corresponding months of last year. The clearances under all flags were more numerous than the entries, being 4,397, but they were proportionately below those of last year. The clearances under the American flag were 147, against 120, and their tonnage 134,324 tons, against 106,321 tons. Of the total entries, the largest amount of tonnage, without reference to flags, was from British possessions in North America, Russia and the United States holding the second and third places respectively; the arrivals from American ports being [illegible] tons, against 71,388 tons. Of the departures, however, the United States had by far the largest share, namely, 128,258 tons, against 94,158 tons in the August of last year. France holds the second place, and then come the Hanseatic ports. The arrivals and departures of the eight months ended Aug. 31 show an increase of the former, as compared with the first eight months of 1857, for Russia, Norway, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, India, Central America and United States; and of the latter, for Russia, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Greece and Central America.

The Summer of 1858.

"How cool this Summer has been." This remark has been often made in our hearing within the past week, and has induced us to examine the record of the weather kept in this City for the four preceding years, and the result, like many other popular errors, is that such is not the fact.

By this examination we find the following results. The mean temperature for each Summer month, and for the season, as also the maximum and minimum, is furnished, that a comparison may be made.

		Mean Temperature. Degrees.	
In 1854	June	69.09	
	July	77.28	
	August	74.35	
	For the Summer		73.86
In 1855	June	68.36	
	July	75.10	
	August	71.26	
	For the Summer		71.56
In 1856	June	71.61	
	July	77.42	
	August	71.98	
	For the Summer		73.66
In 1857	June	67.94	
	July	[illegible]	
	August	73.70	
	For the Summer		[illegible]
In 1858	June	72.67	
	July	78.84	
	August	73.15	
	For the Summer		74.[illegible]

This shows that the mean temperature was .76 of a degree higher (or warmer) this Summer than either of the others, and 1.6 degree than the mean for the five years.

The maximum of heat was not as high at 2 P. M. as it was July 21, 1854, or July 27, 1856, when it was 96°, while on the 26th of June, 1857, it was only 90°. On the 19th of July, 1855, and 26th of June of this year, it was 93.5. This year it was one-tenth of a degree less than the mean maximum for the five years.

Nor has the minimum been as low at 7 A. M. as in either of the preceding four years, as on the 27th of June, 1854, it was 57°; June 12, 1855, it was 55°; June 6, 1856, it was 52° 9'; July 3, 1857, it was 53° 9'; and June 14 of this year 56°—one degree higher than either, and 3.4° higher than the mean of the whole.

As to the mean for the months, June, 1858, was the warmest, July warmer than in 1855 and 1857, and August warmer than 1855 or 1856.

These figures prove that the physical sense is not always correct, and that we may frequently misjudge as to the relative heat of the atmosphere.

Quarantine Affairs.

Yesterday, and for several days previous, all things were very quiet at Quarantine. The [illegible] of "citizen soldiers" stationed there seem not to have attracted so much attention as its predecessors. The ferry-boats, yesterday, instead of being crowded with visitors going to and from the Island and appearing at "Camp Washington," carried but few passengers. It was predicted that the present regiment at Quarantine would be less efficient and less remarked for its soldier-like bearing, than those which had preceded it. The prediction has come wide of the truth. The regiment now on the ground has been quite as vigilant as its predecessors, and in other respects it is said to suffer nothing by the most rigid comparison.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will be relieved the present week by 125 men of the Fifty-fifth, who will be stationed inside the Quarantine walls. The whole water-front is now closely guarded.

Preparatory to quartering the military for the Winter within the Quarantine inclosure, Gen. Townsend was on the grounds, Saturday, giving orders to carpenters and other mechanics, who were busily engaged in erecting the necessary structures to shelter and make the soldiers comfortable during the cold weather. Three structures are being put up by the State authorities. They consist, or will consist, of two wooden buildings, 130 and 150 feet in length by 25 feet in width, and several dependent and small structures; and the whole are very well designed and properly arranged on the ground for hospital purposes, when it shall be no longer necessary to have them occupied by a force to prevent arson.

The brick hospitals and other buildings being put up by the Commissioners of Emigration appear well, and wear an air of comparative comfort. They do credit to the good sense of the Commission, and when completed they cannot fail to serve the purposes of the institution admirably. Four of the hospitals, and the Health Officer's office, will be in condition for use in a very few days; and the remaining structures will be in readiness in a few weeks. This dispatch is necessary, for without buildings to shelter them from the Winter patients cannot be cared for and treated, nor can officers and employees remain on the ground without offices and residences.

But the brick walls, stone foundations and slate coverings suggest to the disaffected that the Commissioners of Emigration put a liberal construction upon the term temporary, and the suggestion alarms them. Frequent threats are heard in the streets and in the bar-rooms that whatever the material the nuisance will be but temporary—that it is bound to be abated as soon as the troops are removed. Meanwhile the leaders of the Quarantine removal movement are giving all attention now to election matters. The State and Congressional tickets on Staten Island attract no attention. All interest centres in the Assembly nomination. And with very good reason. The County will be called upon to answer for the destruction of $300,000 worth of State property, and to meet the military expenses of "the war." To represent the county in the Legislature they have need, then, of their most sinewy man. But though the County is united in its desire to have the State pocket the losses, it is blest with its three parties, and each of them has nominated an Assemblyman. Robert Christie, Esq., is the Democrat; Judge Harmon B. Cropsey, the Republican; and Hon. Alvin C. Bradley, the American. The Democrats are strongly in the majority. Until Saturday last it was supposed by the Americans that Judge Cropsey would haul off, and that there would be a Democratic defection in favor of their man. Mr. Bradley was the Republican candidate for the same post in 1856. Three candidates were still standing, however, on Saturday night, and if they all stand firm, the Democrat will doubtless be elected.

AN INJUNCTION APPLIED FOR.

The authorities of Richmond County, we are informed, have made an *ex parte* application to Judge Lott, of Brooklyn, for an injunction to prevent the Commissioners of Emigration from erecting hospitals at Quarantine. The Judge, it is said, refused to grant the application.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle. Piccolomini's engagement has been eminently successful so far. The houses have been large and remunerative. Mr. Ullman announces that the "Traviata" will be given to-night for the last time. During the week Mr. Carl Formes will make his reappearance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. Boucicault's very successful drama of "Jessie Brown" will be played here to-night. A new five-act play is in rehearsal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The comedietta called "Nothing Venture Nothing Win," will be played for the last time, to-night; followed by "Dying for Love" and "Neptune's Defeat."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy called "Our American Cousin" is of course the attraction here. It is followed by Mr. Charles Selby's "Day in Paris."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. Eddy's enterprise is flourishing, and crowded houses have rewarded the talented and industrious manager. To-night Miss Fanny Morant makes her *début* in the new comedy called "A Lesson for Lovers." Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne and Mr. Eddy are "stars" in the play of the "Gamester." The petite drama of the "Pride of the Market" will also be given.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Three pieces will be given here to-night. A new local drama called "New-York and Brooklyn;" the "Rose of Sharon," and the "Maniac Lover."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The drama of the "O'Connors;" the piece called "Cherry and Fair Star," and a farce which ought to make a hit called "The Prize-fighters."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Thiodon's Theatre of Art; Dr. Valentine; the bearded boy, and other attractions are proposed by the energetic manager of this establishment.

CONCERT.—Miss Kate Dean announces a Concert at Niblo's to-morrow evening. Messrs. Cook, Shreiber, Mollenhauer and Evans will assist.

CIRCUS.—Messrs. Nixon & Kemp's "grand equestria" commences operations "up town" to-night. The proprietors of the Palace Garden have constructed an ample Circus corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, and the artists of the troupe seem to promise an excellent entertainment.

MINSTRELSY.—Wood's, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, and Campbells, No. 444 Broadway. Excellent and characteristic programmes at each establishment.

Cook, the Alleged Mutineer.

The Captain of the bark *Contest*, which arrived at this port on Monday last, from Altata, Gulf of California, delivered to the United States Marshal a colored man named Alexander Cook, upon a charge of mutiny and revolt. Paragraphs also appeared simultaneously in most of the City papers stating that Cook had stabbed the Captain, and was placed in irons: also, that he assaulted the officers who attempted to arrest him. Our Reporter visited the Tombs, and sought out the alleged criminal. He was shown to a cell where he found the colored individual referred to, and set to work to obtain a narrative of the events in which he had acted so important a part. His story is too lengthy for publication, and would not interest the reader beyond the ordinary details of sea quarrels. Suffice it to say that Cook is a native of Nassau, N. P., and shipped at San Francisco in the *Contest*, on the 30th of last April as cook, at $30 per month. After waiting at Mazatlan and Altata, at each of which ports the captain added three or four persons to the crew, some of whom were to work their passage, the vessel started for New-York. There was some difficulty, first with the crew, whom the cook was ordered by the captain to keep out of the galley, and afterwards with the captain himself, who found it convenient to have him placed off duty, but he was not put in irons. Cook says he was assaulted in an outrageous manner by the Captain, and put in fear of his life by the second mate, who threatened to harpoon him, and kill him in divers other ways, but Cook says that he never stabbed anybody, or attempted to do so while on board the bark, and he was not aware that he had been so charged. He denies that there was any difficulty between him and the officers who took him from the bark; on the contrary, he was very glad to escape from the vessel, where he has been in terror of death for several months, and kept on short allowance. He avers that the proceedings against him are for the purpose of despoiling him of the wages which he is fairly entitled to. He is, of course, without friends, (except the mate of the bark, who always befriended him,) and having no money, desires the assistance of the British Consul.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I respectfully ask a little space in your columns for the defence of right against wrong—to vindicate political principle against political incendiarism; and I pay no fulsome compliment to the TIMES when I say that its columns are never closed against any man, who, having good purposes in view, will observe the proprieties of language.

At the last meeting of the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall certain resolutions were offered by a Mr. May. I shall refrain from saying any thing about the origin or motives of those resolutions. I have nothing to do with cliques or factions in the Democratic Party. In their shameful bickerings and bitter personal animosities I feel no other interest than that which arises from regret.

Those resolutions not only call upon the Committee to indorse the Administration of the President, but also to denounce Mr. Douglas because he was guilty of a breach of party discipline last Winter; because he differed with the President and nearly all the Democratic Senators on a particular point of policy to be pursued in relation to Kansas. Well, that transaction, however objectionable, and the issue that gave rise to it, are now among the things that are past. What have the Democratic General Committee of New-York to do with it? Has it not enough legitimate business of its own to attend to, that it should travel out of its course so far as to denounce a real or supposed error committed by Mr. Douglas? Why should it not denounce everybody else who has committed political errors, or differed with the President? Why not denounce Mr. Toombs, who opened upon the President's Army bill all the batteries which his eminent abilities could bring to bear?

Is no difference of opinion to be tolerated in the Democratic Party? Are all men to be denounced who differ with the President? Look where such a doctrine would lead. It would lead to this: That the President must not only, *ex officio*, be the acknowledged head of the party which elected him, but that he must also be crowned as the political Pope, and that those who dare to differ with him must incur the pains and penalties of excommunication and purgatory!

Mr. Douglas is engaged in a desperate conflict in a distant State. We see him there struggling with a powerful and dangerous foe. His courage, his great abilities, his noblest energies are taxed to the uttermost. Into which end of the scale will the Democratic Committee throw its weight?

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

City Politics.

GERMAN CONVENTION.—The German Republicans of the City having elected two delegates from each Ward for the purpose of considering the interests of the German population in reference to the celebrated "Twelfth Section" of the Syracuse resolutions, met yesterday morning at No. 91 Bowery and appointed a Committee to make preparations for a grand German Republican ratification meeting, to take place some day this week. It is intended to make this meeting one of the largest ever held by the Germans in this City, not excepting those gatherings which distinguished the last Presidential campaign. After a long session, carefully considering the aims and intentions of said "Section," they resolved that there was nothing in it which should offend Germans, and that Mr. Morgan was a good enough Morgan for them for two good years after the next election.

The Hon. Erastus Brooks has declined the nomination of the American Convention in the Eighth Congressional District, partly because the Republicans have refused to unite with the Americans, and partly from an unwillingness to run in opposition to Mr. Clark, the present representative.

Joshua B. Arthur's name has been mentioned as the Union candidate for Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION.—The American Assembly Convention of this District met on Saturday evening, and nominated Adolphus Borst, of the Fourteenth Ward, the Republican nominee for this District, in place of Joel W. Mason, declined. The American Convention then met the Republicans at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, when a joint Convention was formed by the appointment of Joel W. Mason, Esq., of the Tenth Ward, as Chairman. The joint Convention unanimously ratified the nomination of Mr. Borst, who subsequently addressed the Convention, accepting the union nomination. The Americans and Republicans in the Tenth Ward have agreed on a union ticket for Inspectors and Canvassers.

SANITARY INVESTIGATION.—The sanitary investigation as to the condition of the City, before the Committee of the Senate, is still progressing. Dr. Griscom, Dr. McNulty and Dr. Samuel Rotton were examined on Saturday. The latter gentleman mentioned that if the City Inspector did his duty, he could in a single day annihilate the evil arising from crowded cars on the City Railways, and from the mischief arising from want of due ventilation on those conveyances. There was the greatest unanimity among these medical witnesses as to the advantages which would arise from more rational hygienic precautions in school-houses, cars, and in the dwellings of the poor, and of the citizens generally.

The following tabular statement was furnished by Dr. Griscom:

Population of New-York by last census (1855)	629,810
Population of London by last census	2,362,236
Nearly four times as great.	
Mortality of New-York was in 1857	23,196
If the mortality of London bore the same proportion to New-York as does its population it would have been (in 1857)	92,784
But it was only	56,786
A saving of lives over the New-York rate of nearly	35,998

This statement of Dr. Griscom is closely allied to the fact of a better hygiene police in the 32 districts into which London is sub-divided; each under the supervision of a medical inspector, and the whole under the eye of a medical city inspector.

Adjourned to Monday.

Extension of the Broad Guage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct an error of the Press, with regard to the broad-guage extension of the New-York and Erie Railroad, through Pennsylvania and Ohio. The point of divergence is neither at Olean nor Little Valley, but at a point on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 415 miles from New-York City, at the mouth of the Little Valley Creek, on the Allegany River, in Cattaraugus County, 10 miles *west* of Olean, and 7 miles *east* of Little Valley station.

C. C. J.

Police Intelligence.

CHAPTER OF BURGLARIES.—The gentlemen of the false key and jimmy were around in great numbers Saturday night and yesterday morning. The drug store of Mr. George Lee, corner of Grand and Allen streets, was entered and robbed of $40 in gold and silver coin. An entrance was effected through the cellar-door, and the burglars were marching off hilarious at their good luck, when two Tenth Ward officers ended their march and hilarity by arresting them. One of the burglars proved to be a brother of the owner of the store, and his companion a noted young thief, named John McCune. They were committed by Justice Brennan for examination. Two youths, giving their names as John Centre and Patrick Waters, through the instrumentality of a false key, made their way into the cigar packing establishment of Solomon & Bros., No. 15 Barrow-street. They carried away nineteen boxes and twenty-three bundles of cigars, but did not carry their booty far, for they were overhauled by the Police, and the stolen property recovered. The prisoners were taken before Justice Kelly and locked up to answer. Jonathan Ireland—a sort of a Yankee Irishman, as his name indicates—being rather deficient in the essential article of wearing apparel, introduced a skeleton key into the door of Mr. Henry Haggerty's residence, No. 470 Broome-street, walked cooly in and helped himself to a quantity of clothing. He was arrested soon after leaving the premises. Justice Brennan had him placed in a warm cell, where his present supply of clothing will answer his immediate demands. Some timid burglar selected the dwelling-house No. 24 West Broadway, as a suitable place for professional experiment. He filled a sack with a choice selection of articles, but something frightened him, and he vamoosed without his booty. A remarkably stupid youth, about two o'clock yesterday morning, stepped up to an officer who happened to be standing in citizen's dress at the corner of Waverly-place and McDougal-street, and asked him to join him in a "crack"—a friend, for whom he had been waiting a long time, having failed to keep his appointment. The officer readily accepted the invitation, accompanied the youth to the house it was proposed to enter, and entered with spirit into all the preliminaries. Before the joke grew stale, he pulled out his club, displayed his shield, and arrested the unscrupulous youth, who gave his name as Richard Pierce, and was locked up in Jefferson Market Prison.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM A STATION-HOUSE—ALLEGED COMPLICITY OF A DOORMAN.—Two men, giving their names as Thomas Connell and Michael White, were arrested, it will be remembered, about ten days ago, charged with having, at 2 o'clock in the morning, knocked down a Hungarian in Grand-street, beating and robbing him. The prisoners were committed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. At 1 o'clock Saturday morning they were suddenly missing, and there was a good deal of wondering and theorizing with regard to the way which they had effected their escape. John Murphy, a prisoner who was confined in one of the cells, on a charge of petit larceny, said that the doorman in charge of the station-house had let them out. He did not see the doorman, but heard the conversation in which the prisoners promised to pay a round sum to be released. He said he could recognize the voice of the officer. Upon this statement Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter summoned all the officers of the Ward before him, and had each of them read a paragraph from a newspaper—some stumbled badly over the long words—so that Murphy might indicate the alleged guilty party. Murphy pointed out George Foster as the man. An examination was entered upon yesterday in the case, before Justice Brennan, at the Essex Market Police Court. Murphy was submitted to a lengthy cross-examination, but, although considerably confused by the examining lawyer, he stuck pretty close to the allegations contained in his original affidavit. Captain Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, gave the suspected officer a good character. It was his opinion that the prisoners, with a key probably given to them by one of the lodgers—prisoners and lodgers occupy contiguous cells—unlocked their door from the inside, went down a flight of stairs leading into the basement, and escaped through the cellar-door. The examination will be continued to-day.

STABBING WITH A SWORD-CANE.—George Schermoly, a German, residing at No. 209 Seventh-street, had an altercation yesterday with Henry Wiggans, also a German. Wiggans became greatly enraged and stabbed his antagonist twice with a sword-cane, in the left side and in the cheek. The wound in the side is pronounced dangerous. Wiggans was arrested and committed by Justice Brennan in default of $2,000 bail.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—John Wallace, a child three years old, Friday evening, fell from the third story of No. 269 West Forty-second-street and was instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered.

Roman Catholic Instruction for American Youth at Rome.

The *Freeman's Journal* publishes the following document, addressed to Archbishop Hughes by the Propaganda at Rome:

Most Illustrious and Reverend Sir:

In a letter dated Feb. 12, 1856, addressed to the Archbishops of the United States of America, the Sacred Council for the Propagation of the Name of Christ signified that our most Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., had not only approved the wish uttered by many that an Ecclesiastical Seminary for all the Dioceses of the United States might be founded in the chief city of the Catholic world, but he also desired that such a work should be commended to all the Bishops of those churches in his name, and promised that he would aid in accomplishing it, with a willing heart. Most gladly we announce to you, that what the Holy Father then promised has now, by His Holiness, been performed. The Holy Father has obtained the large and convenient house which a few years ago was occupied by the religious women of the Visitation, with the fine church adjacent, and has granted its use to the Bishops of the United States, that youth chosen by them to be sent thither may be received there, and instructed in sound doctrine and the ecclesiastical life. Therefore we rejoice that the time has come for this most renowned nation to possess such an institution in the mother city, and under the eyes of the Supreme Pastor, as other nations, these many years have gloried to have obtained. Nothing, therefore, will be more worthy the Prelates of the United States than that, corresponding with renewed promises, they should themselves take this work in hand, and with alacrity complete what the Roman Pontiff has begun, and what he has so earnestly promoted by words and in deed. In this affair we doubt not of the most ready aid of the faithful of North America, as well because they show a magnanimous liberality in every good work, as because especially it is a question of an institution whence the American name will gain great glory, and the Catholic faith and religion receive great increase through America. But it is left to the zeal and prudence of the Archbishops and Bishops to use that method which will seem to them more fit and timely that the new Seminary may be furnished in all things it may need, and that, as soon as may be, it may be opened to American youth.

Meantime, that God Almighty may preserve you, etc., etc.

Given at Rome, from the S. C. de Propaganda Fide, on the Feast of the Assumption of the B. V. M., 1858.

(Signed) AL. CARDINAL BARNABO, Prefect.
CAJET, Archbishop of Thebes, Secretary.
To the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, Oct. 23.—Match $200; mile heats to wagons.

Mr. Murphy, ch. g. *Bell*	1	1
D. McGiven, b. g. *Turk*	2	2

Time: 2:57; 2:58½.

THE GREAT HORSE FAIR ON LONG ISLAND.—The first annual show of the Union Association commences to-day over the Eclipse Course, (late Centreville,) Long Island, and will continue four days. There is a large collection of horses from all parts of the State. The premiums, which amount to $6,000, are sufficiently large to secure a fine gathering of blooded stock.

A great Stallion Trot is to come off for $2,000 between *Ethan Allen* and *George M. Patchen* over the Union Course, Long Island, on Thursday next, 28th inst., mile heats, in harness. It will come off rain or shine.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—Stephen Lane, a young man employed at No. 77 Fulton-street, Friday evening fell through the hatchway and was seriously injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 25 Norfolk-street.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ No More Baldness or Gray Hairs.—JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RENOVATOR, the greatest chemical discovery of the age, is an infallible restorer of the hair and sight. In baldness and gray locks it has the virtue of disengaging the capillary tubes, and giving the cuticle such a stimulus as to fully restore the impaired functions, thereby imparting a new growth of beautiful brown or black, not by acting as a dye, or staining the skin, but giving the hair a soft and glossy appearance, with a tendency to curl. For sale by all respectable druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia.

At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's WILDER PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES. *Seventeen years in use and have never failed.* STEARNS & MARVIN, Depots: No. 40 Murray-st., New-York; No. 87 Gravier-st., New-Orleans; No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ Parties Furnished AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ To the Country Clothing Trade.—Our stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys is now ready, and our object being to command the custom of Southern, Western and other country merchants, by presenting a large and varied stock at remarkably low prices, we think that country dealers now in town will find it to their advantage to give us an early call. ROGERS & RAYMOND, Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

☞ Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Celebrated Scotch-Wool and Shaker-knit Undershirts and Drawers.—Also, Undergarments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway. A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50. They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ Fits! Fits! Fits! No longer doubt Dr. HART'S Vegetable Extract has cured and will cure this terrible disease. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st., New-York.

☞ A. Bartholf's Family Shuttle SEWING MACHINES Are the best and most durable.—*New-York Leader.* Office No. 489 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CAHOONE—MARSCHALK.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday evening, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, Stephen H. Cahoone to Sophia A., daughter of Capt. John Marschalk, all of that city.

HITCHCOCK—MOREHOUSE.—In Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., by the Rev. S. G. Hitchcock, of Piermont, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. J. V. Stryker, of Sharon, Conn., Southard Hitchcock, Esq., to Miss Jane A. Morehouse.

STAYNER—LYMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Stearns, Thomas A. Stayner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mary A., daughter of Thaddeus Lyman, Esq., of Newark.

WILLIAMS—HEILIG.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Theophilus Stork, Oliver Williams, of Chicago, to Annie A., daughter of John Heilig, of the former place.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 23, Mrs. Clotilda Smith, widow of the late John J. Smith, in the 65th year of her age.

Due notice of her funeral will be given in Tuesday's morning papers.

WOOLDRIDGE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, Mrs. Lydia Hassey Wooldridge, widow of George Wooldridge, aged 63 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, George B. and Napoleon Wooldridge, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 132 White-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MARSH.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 23, Thomas Marsh, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends, and the Association of Sailmakers, are invited to attend his funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 230 Varick-st.

CRANE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 23, after a brief illness, Maria E., wife of Mr. James W. Crane, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her sons-in-law, Joseph Craig and L. Boardman Walker, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. Joseph Craig, No. 39 King-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CHALMERS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 22, of consumption, James Chalmers, a native of Scotland, aged 70 years and 3 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. Thompson's,) this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

[illegible].—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 22, [illegible], eldest daughter of [illegible], aged [illegible] years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her parents, No. 36 West 32d-st.

TELLER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, Geo. W. Teller, aged 37 years.

His family and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, Forsyth-st., near Division-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

The members of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their Lodge Rooms, No. 163 Bowery, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother.

SAML. J. WILLETT, N. G.

MOORE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, Emily Constable, eldest daughter of the Rev. John W. Moore, in the 4th year of her age.

Funeral at the Church of the Annunciation, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

FABER.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 23, Charles H., son of Gustavus Wm. and Angelica E. Faber, aged 4 months and 27 days.

JOURNEAY.—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Friday morning, Oct. 22, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Ann, wife of Albert Journeay, Sr., in the 66th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing, upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock P. M. boat from New-York.

SHOEMAKER.—At Flushing, on Saturday evening, Oct. 23, Elizabeth Shoemaker, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Ann Bowne, in Flushing.

WOODFORD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 21, Josiah C. Woodford, formerly of this City, aged 52 years, 8 months and 21 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in Stamford. The cars leave the New-Haven Railroad dépôt, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12½ o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Stamford at 6 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stamford dépôt to convey friends to and from the house.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, VERY LOW.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches at less than usual prices.

LADIES'.	GENTLEMEN'S.
Enameled watches.	Gold English patent levers.
Diamond and enl'd watches.	Gold chronometers.
Watches with rich engraved cases.	London duplex watches.
	T. F. Cooper watches.
Gold magic watches.	Jules Jurgensen watches.
Gold lepines.	Independent second watches.
Gold detached levers.	

Silver English patent levers, silver detached levers and lepines. Every watch sold by him is warranted to keep correct time. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.
Building Hardware of every description.
Iron, Brass and Plated Chain Bolts,
Safe Night Latches and Locks,
Secret Sash Fastenings and Shutter Bars,
Brass and Plated Chain Bolts,
Secret Bolts for Blinds and Doors,
Patent Door Springs,
Gautier's Stove Polish.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.
Elegant Medallion, new styles ... 12s. to 18s. per yd.
Elegant Velvet, new styles ... 10s. to 13s. per yd.
English Tapestry and Brussels, new ... 7s. to 10s. per yd.
English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles ... 7s. to 9s. per yd.
English and Domestic Ingrain, new ... 4s. to 6s. per yd.
With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER. THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN-DESTROYER.
If you put this Plaster anywhere, if pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the pain away, and PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists in town and country everywhere.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
Compounded entirely from Gums.
Precisely what the name indicates.
Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated.
DR. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all Druggists in town and country at $1 per bottle.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., TAILORS, NO. 366 BROADWAY, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Style of Garments not excelled. Prices moderate. Full stock of the newest style of FABRICS just IMPORTED.

AT RETAIL, 25 PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL store prices,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
GOLD WATCHES,
DIAMOND RINGS and BREASTPINS,
GOLD CHAINS.
D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, upstairs.

A GREAT INCREASE TO THE PANIC IN THE RIBBON MARKET!
SECOND WEEK OF THE PANIC IN RIBBONS.
PANIC PRICES!!! PANIC PRICES!!! PANIC PRICES!!!
EXTRAORDINARY RUSH OF CUSTOMERS TO THE CASH RIBBON HOUSE, No. 116 Chambers-st.
1,000 CARTONS OF SPLENDID RIBBONS, ENTIRELY NEW STYLES, WILL BE OPENED MONDAY, OCT. 25.
MUST BE SOLD DURING THE ENSUING WEEK AT ANY SACRIFICE.
WE MOVE STOCK WEEKLY IN ORDER TO KEEP PACE WITH THE WEEKLY TENDENCY OF PRICES.
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION.
LOOK AT THE PRICES! LOOK AT THE PRICES!!

Ribbons for	62½ per piece,	worth $1.25.
Ribbons for	87½ per piece,	worth 1.50.
Ribbons for	$1.12½ per piece,	worth 1.75.
Ribbons for	1.50 per piece,	worth 2.50.
Ribbons for	2.00 per piece,	worth 3.00.
Ribbons for	2.25 per piece,	worth 3.50.
Ribbons for	2.50 per piece,	worth 3.75.
Ribbons for	3.00 per piece,	worth 5.00.

FOR CASH ONLY!!! FOR CASH ONLY!!! FOR CASH ONLY!!!
FLOWERS!!! FLOWERS!!! FLOWERS!!! FLOWERS!!! FLOWERS!!!
400 CARTONS NEW FALL FLOWERS, BEAUTIFUL GOODS.
FOR CASH!!! FOR CASH!!! FOR CASH!!! FOR CASH!!!
60 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
THIS IS A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.
CALL EARLY!!! CALL EARLY!!! CALL EARLY!!!
MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK.
NEW-YORK CASH RIBBON HOUSE, No. 116 Chambers-st., JOHN FARRELL.
N. B.—SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, PURSES, RETICULES, PARASOLS, &c., &c., FOUND IN THE STORE LAST WEEK. APPLY WITH DESCRIPTION AT THE CASHIER'S DESK OF THE CASH RIBBON HOUSE, No. 116 CHAMBERS-ST.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE:
Exhibition of F. E. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF NIAGARA and T. J. BARKER'S "IL CORSO," (The Race Course at Rome during the Carnival.)
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., NO. 353 BROADWAY.
N. B.—Both the above Paintings ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS to the *fac simile* of CHURCH'S NIAGARA,
With other advantages, for which see prospectus, which will be forwarded on application.
THE FAC SIMILE BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN OIL COLORS after the original now publishing. ARTISTS' PROOFS, mounted, $30; PRINTS, $15. Admission to both Paintings, 25 cents.

THE BEST HOT-AIR FURNACE Made, can be seen at NO. 406 BROADWAY.
Hundreds of them are in use in this City. They have given universal satisfaction, and we guarantee to give THIRTY PER CENT. MORE HEAT from the same amount of fuel, than any other hot-air furnace in existence. We have testimonials from many of our best citizens, that will satisfy the most incredulous upon this point. The air from our furnace IS NOT BURNT, and is nearly as pleasant as from a hot-water furnace.
ALL WORK DONE IN THE BEST MANNER, and made to conform to the requirements of the new insurance laws, and at FAIR PRICES.
A call is solicited before you purchase.
GEO. L. CANNON, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
One of the most pleasing, and, at the same time, effective remedies for indigestion, morbid liver and weak stomach is Hostetter's celebrated Bitters. They purify the taste, give clearness to the mind, and tone to the system. They need no praise when known. Sold by all Grocers, Hotels and Druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, Agents.

LECTURES.—MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—At Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Six new and interesting lectures by eminent and popular lecturers.
Oct. 28, Bayard Taylor; Nov. 4, Geo. Vandenhoff, A. M.; Nov. 11, Rev. Henry Giles; Nov. 18, Prof. B. Silliman, Jr.; Nov. 25, John G. Saxe; Dec. 2, E. P. Whipple.
For particulars and subject of lectures, see synopsis, to be had—also, tickets—at the principal bookstores, and at the Library. Course tickets at the following low prices: Single, $1; [illegible] lady and gentleman, [illegible]; [illegible] and their families at reduced rates.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF COVENANT Lodge No. 35 I. O. of O. F. are requested to meet at their Lodge-rooms, No. 163 Bowery, at 1 o'clock P. M., THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 25, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother P. G., George W. Teller. The funeral services will take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Forsyth-st., near Division-st.
SAML. J. WILLETT, N. G.

PERSONS HOLDING COUPONS OF THE Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad (Akron branch,) due Oct. 1, 1858, will present them to [illegible]

A LIBRARY FOR WOMEN.
A meeting will be held and addresses delivered in the Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Oct. 26, on *The Necessity of Mental Culture to Women.*
The need of a first-class Female Library in this City will be discussed, together with other questions of public interest.
The following distinguished gentlemen will [illegible]:
The Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
The Hon. JAMES T. BRADY,
The Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
The Rev. T. L. CUYLER,
PETER COOPER.
SPEAKERS—The Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and the Rev. T. L. CUYLER.
Admission free.
I approve, in the highest degree, of the plan to improve the condition of the New-York females, by furnishing them with the means of obtaining a more useful education, and providing for them a reading-room and library.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1858. WM. C. BRYANT.
From the names of a large number of distinguished citizens who give their encouragement to this movement, we select the following:

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,	S. S. RANDALL,
PETER COOPER,	HORACE GREELEY,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,	J. WATSON WEBB,
HENRY HILTON,	ERASTUS BROOKS,
A. P. CUMINGS,	THEODORE TILTON,
JOHN CLANCY,	CHARLES F. BRIGGS,
JOSEPH P. THOMPSON,	J. R. SPALDING,
FRANKLIN A. OTTARSON.	

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF WOMEN.
We, the subscribers, merchants, citizens and employers, residing in the City of New-York, in view of the hard labor and scanty remuneration of Women employed in daily labor in various branches of manufacture, appeal to the sympathy of the public, and the justice of employers, to effect an alleviation of their burdens.
The average time for labor for female operatives employed in this City is [illegible] hours a day, and the weekly wages do not average over three dollars.
The reform we advocate is simply to reduce the time to 9 hours during the Winter season; and we do this confidently believing that the diminution in this period of labor would not affect the interests of employers injuriously, while it would add immensely to the comfort and health of the employed. We submit, then, to the hearts of the employers, and to their sense of justice, to begin this reform at once, and cordially invite the co-operation of all employers of female operatives, soliciting their attendance at the Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 26, at 7½ P. M.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD,	BENSON & WILSON,
W. A. HALLOCK,	GEORGE BULPIN,
O. EASTMAN,	GEORGE BRODIE,
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,	BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
MARTIN & CO.,	JAMES G. AITKEN,
THOMAS FRANCE,	WALKER & PENMAN,
WM. D. MACKENZIE,	S. T. TAYLOR,
HESPICH & STADLMAIR,	JOHN DAVIS & SON,
SEGER, PLATT & NICHOLS,	E. S. MILLS & CO.,
W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON,	CHAS. STREET & CO.,
NORMAN WHITE,	J. SOMERVILLE & BRO.,
BUGG, BERRIAN & CO.,	JOHN BUTLER,
EDWARD F. WOODWARD,	LORD & TAYLOR,
CHARLES LEIGHTON,	JOHN N. GENIN,
JOHNSTON & CROOKER,	WILLIAM MATTHEWS,

And many others.

GLEASON'S NEW WEEKLY LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.
The object of this paper is to present, every week, an agreeable melange of the notable events and literature of the time. Its ample columns will always contain a goodly store of popular Original Tales, Sketches of Adventure on sea and land, and Poetic Gems, by the BEST AMERICAN AUTHORS.
Also, the cream of domestic and foreign news so condensed as to present the largest possible amount of the intelligence of the day; the whole well spiced with WIT AND HUMOR.
In politics, and upon all sectarian questions, it will be strictly neutral. Each edition will be BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED
With accurate engravings, by eminent artists, of notable objects, current events in all parts of the world, and the national customs and social peculiarities of every people. It will contain views of every important city and edifice of note in the eastern and western hemisphere, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service; with fine, accurate portraits of every noted public character, male and female. Sketches of beautiful scenery, representations of "life on the wave," and exact illustrations of admirable specimens from the animal kingdom, will also be given. One great feature of GLEASON'S LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP will consist of a "broadside" of humorous engravings, executed by the best artists in that line, and aimed good naturedly and in a spirit of genial fun, at the prevailing follies of the age, and such new public projects, fashions and occurrences, as shall seem to be fit subjects for comic illustration.
AN UNRIVALLED CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS has been engaged, and every department will be conducted under the most efficient and perfect system that experience can suggest. This popular journal will be printed upon fine satin surface paper, from new and beautiful copper-faced type, manufactured expressly for us, and will present in its mechanical execution the most acceptable evidence of the progress of American skill. The size of this elegant production will be about 1,500 square inches—eight super-royal quarto pages.
TERMS, $2 PER ANNUM.
The first number of this new Illustrated Paper will be for sale on the first day of November next, at all the principal periodical and news agencies and respectable literary dépôts in the United States and the Canadas.
GLEASON'S LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP will be published regularly, every Saturday, by F. GLEASON, Boston, [illegible]

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
An article, bearing the name of PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, with the style and general appearance, and closely resembling the bottles, including my original and genuine article, has been offered for sale. The public are hereby notified that the article, invented, manufactured and prepared by me bears the trade-mark of "PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE," and the name of no person other than myself on the wrapper; and the public are notified that no person is authorized by me to manufacture "PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE," at any other place than at the firm of O. J. WOOD & CO., in the cities of New-York and St. Louis, and none manufactured elsewhere, or by any other person, is my genuine "RESTORATIVE."
As might be expected from the wonderful and world-wide reputation of "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative," which is, probably, greater than that of any other article ever presented to the American public—the only remedy ever discovered adequate to restore the hair to the head when bald, and to its natural color when gray—counterfeiters and imitators are springing up in every direction. But the public shall be protected. Not long since I exposed a dangerous counterfeit, prepared in the City of New-York, and enjoined and prosecuted the counterfeiters, compelling some of them to abandon the trade under merited punishment of the law. And all persons who shall persist in selling any article under the guise of my trade-mark and name, will be handed over to my counsel, to be prosecuted with the utmost rigor, for I am determined to protect my rights from encroachment, and the public from fraud.
Any information as to counterfeits or imitations will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded, if transmitted to me or my counsel, Messrs. Britton & Ely, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York. O. J. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1858.
Will the *Evening Post* copy this one week in daily and twice in weekly, and also Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Utica, Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo papers, do the same and send bill to O. J. WOOD & CO., No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN'S SELF-REGULATING HOT-WATER FURNACE.
Manufactured and sold by BROWN'S WATER-FURNACE COMPANY, No. 274 Canal-st.
This Furnace has been in successful use for six years, and with the late improvements, is pronounced the best and most efficient apparatus for Warming and Ventilating Dwellings, Hospitals, School Buildings, &c. It affords an abundant supply of delicious air, of the temperature of Summer-heat, free from gas or dust, and more pure than when taken from the external atmosphere. This Furnace is adapted to buildings already occupied, and can be substituted for hot-air furnaces and other modes of heating known to be dangerous and detrimental to health.
Circulars, references and further particulars, can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 274 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.
CHARLES E. ELLIS, Secretary.

STEAM ALE.
THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY, Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine-st., and No. [illegible] Downing-st. BREWERS OF EXTRA SUPERIOR PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES and PORTERS, for DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING.
Brewed by the new process of Steam.
The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.
All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops. Office No. 38 Carmine-st., Between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

W. F. SHAW'S PATENT GAS STOVES,
ATMOSPHERIC AIR AND GAS COMBINED.
For heating rooms of every description, such as SALOONS, BATH ROOMS, SLEEPING ROOMS, EXTENSION ROOMS, where there are no chimneys, HALLS, BED ROOMS, BATH ROOMS, and SMALL ROOMS heated by the gas drawn from the burner brackets at a less expense than by the ordinary way.
The only true principle, whereby all unpleasant and injurious odors are avoided. WARRANTED SUPERIOR to any other invention for COOKING and HEATING BY GAS, ever offered to the public.
We have introduced some NEW PATTERNS this season, and have REDUCED THE PRICES, so as to come within the reach of all. Sold only by
GEO. L. CANNON, NO. 406 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LIFE-BOAT EXHIBITION.
H. M. CAMP'S Patent Inclosed Life-Boat, propelled by new and ingenious machinery, will be publicly exhibited at the Battery, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

THE THUNDER AND LIGHTNING [illegible] the electric power startles the earth, and the [illegible], by the same power, startles the mind at [illegible] [illegible] and universality of its cures. [illegible] B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church [illegible]

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—"MILES STANDISH," LONGFELLOW'S new poem—30 copies [illegible]. Also, 100 volumes new books, and [illegible] months. Classes in modern languages, [illegible] forming. Terms to clerks: $1 tuition fee and [illegible] yearly dues.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GET THE BEST.

A NATIONAL STANDARD.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

THE ENTIRE WORK UNABRIDGED.

"OUR REPUBLIC.—Its permanence depends not so much upon the Fourth of July, as it does upon the Dictionary. There is a oneness of thought in a oneness of word; a common language is the dear depository of a common past, and those who have the same syllables for 'home' and 'mother,' for 'health' and 'heaven,' can never be less than kindred.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, (Unabridged,) is to the world of Mind, what the simplest elements the Chemist [illegible] in his hand sometimes, are to the world of Matter; and we shall never be done wondering how myriad forms of strength and beauty are forever evolved from words."—*Chicago Journal.*

"Save the Bible, Webster's Dictionary has received more special recommendations of its high practical importance than any other book in the world. The author is acknowledged to be the greatest lexicographer the world has produced. No man is armed *cap-a-pie* unless he has put on Webster. No family or public library is complete without a copy of Webster's Dictionary. It is a library itself, and no man is too poor to own one. We could not get along a day without it."—*Fre. Journal.*

"Nine-tenths of the current English literature of the day could be better spared than Webster's Dictionary."—*Valley Record, Aug.*, 1858.

"It is the only correct Dictionary in our language, and even those individuals who at first assailed it so bitterly, have learned *from it* to spell honor without the *u*, and public without the *k*. Every man who pretends to speak or write the English language should have access to this work."—*Nighttown Excelsior.*

"We can truly say that without Webster, we should be destitute of wisdom, wit, and words."—*Amenia Times, Aug.*, 1858.

"The fact is, as appears from the statements of seventy-four leading booksellers in the United States, that they sell twenty copies of Webster to one of any other. If you want a Dictionary, be sure to buy Webster's."—*Baptist Family Magazine.*

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

ALSO,

WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the names of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 1,000 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The cooperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO., Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR-BUILDER—Third edition, just published, $6; Catalogue of Masonic Books, $1 25; Allyn's Ritual, $5; Jachin and Boaz, $1; Plato on the Soul, $1; Rochefoucault's Maxims; Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, $1; Lacon $1 25. By remitting, the book will be sent by mail, postage prepaid. W. GOWANS, No. 81 Centre-st.

NEW MUSIC.—PICCOLOMINI POLKA, WITH beautiful vignette of Mlle. Piccolomini, price 35c.; plain 25c. The last Varsoviana, price 25c., both by Augustus Cull. The Empire, or Reichs quadrilles, a new dance, with figures attached, as taught by Kate Luby, No. 200 Bleecker-st.; music by Herr Eichler, price 35 cents, just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that the first regular course of lectures before the Association, will commence at the Athenaeum, at 7½ o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, and will be continued on the Tuesday Evenings thereafter, as follows:

1. Nov. 9—Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston, Subject—*Lafayette.*
2. Nov. 16—DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, Subject—*The Passions.*
3. Nov. 30—GEO. W. CURTIS, Subject—*Education and Democracy.*
4. Dec. 7—BAYARD TAYLOR, Subject—*Moscow.*
5. Dec. 14—DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel.) Subject—*The Spending of Money.*
6. Dec. 21—The Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio. (A New Lecture.)
7. Dec. 28—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. (A New Lecture.)
8. Jan. 4—RICHD. O'GORMAN. Subject—*Oliver Goldsmith and his Friends.*
9. Jan. 11—RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Subject—*Country Life.*
10. Jan. 18—F. B. FONTANA. Subject—*King Bomba, or the Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty.*
11. Feb. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS. Subject—*Toussaint L'Ouverture.*
12. Feb. 8—GEO. VANDENHOFF. Reading—*The Courtship of Miles Standish.*
13. Feb. 15—EDWARD G. PARKER. Subject—*Pericles, the Orator and Statesman.*
14. Feb. 22—The Hon. JOEL T. HEADLY. Subject—*Italy.*

Tickets for the course, $1 each to Members of the Association; to other persons $3 each. Members' tickets are for sale at the Library.

The $3 tickets may be purchased of R. J. Davis, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., and of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.

No tickets for Single Lectures will be sold, if a sufficient number of Course tickets are taken to fill the house.

On behalf of the Board of Directors.
LEWIS ROBERTS, President.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Lecture by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Wit and Humor.* Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. Miller, Mathews & Clasbeck, No. 380 Broadway. MARK HOYT, Chairman Lecture Committee.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS, RALLY!—The Fifth Ward Republicans, and all those opposed to the present Administration, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the State, Congressional and County nominations. Eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting. By order, THEO. A. WARD, President. [illegible] CONVERSE, ANDREW W. LEGGAT, } Secretaries.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—In an advertisement of the proceedings of the Republican meeting in the [illegible] Ward on Friday evening last, Mr. Dow is reported to have stated that he intended to propose to me that he would withdraw from the canvass for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District if I also would withdraw, and thus enable the Opposition to the National Administration in the District to unite upon a single candidate. Upon the strength of the announcement of this intention Mr. Dow is reported to have received the applause of the meeting. Upon what grounds that meeting approved of that proposition is not stated. On Saturday morning, 23d inst., Mr. Dow called upon me and made the proposition which he had promised to the meeting. I had not before understood that the differences which existed in the ranks of the Opposition had reference to individuals exclusively, or that their reconciliation depended upon the sacrifice of both the candidates. I so stated substantially to Mr. Dow, and declined to accept his proposition. I represented to him that having received the nomination of the Conference Committee appointed by the two Opposition Conventions, it was not competent for me, whatever might be his notions upon the subject, to make such a bargain as he proposed. I, however, stated to Mr. Dow that I was willing the Conference Committee should be again convened. That for that purpose the Committee should be in part reorganized and three friends of Mr. Dow be substituted in the place of those antagonistic to him in the delegation to the Committee from the Republican Convention. That to the Committee thus reorganized I would resubmit the whole question of the Opposition nomination to Congress, and by the result I would pledge myself to abide. This proposition Mr. Dow declined.

Desiring in sincere and earnest desire to harmonize all the Opposition electors of the District upon one nominee for Congress opposed to the present Administration, not only in respect to the Lecompton iniquities, but in regard to every kindred measure which their ingenuity may invent, I proposed to Mr. Dow that I would unite with him in a committee of five high-minded Republicans residing out of the District to be agreed upon between us, before whom we should both appear and state the case, and by whose decision as to the candidate who should be supported I would consent to be governed. Mr. Dow inquired whom I proposed as the members of such Committee. I stated that I had not any names then in my mind, but suggested that they should be of the high character of such men as Judge Cowles or Judge Peabody. To my surprise, Mr. Dow rejected this fair and liberal proposition, and insisted that no proposition should be entertained by him unless I withdraw from the [illegible].

I submit to the electors of the Seventh Congressional District whether the responsibility rests on me of dividing the Opposition vote of the District, and thereby endangering its loss, by which a Lecompton Democrat may be again returned to Congress. GEORGE BRIGGS. New-York, Oct. 25, 1858.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.—EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A mass meeting of the Republicans will be held at Worth Monument, opposite Madison-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by DAVID D. FIELD, J. FAIRMAN, JOSEPH HOXIE, Hon. Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, WM. H. FRY, BENJ. [illegible] and others. Let all who are opposed to the present Administration attend. HENRY BEEKEY, Chairman. J. S. MAYHEW, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at Headquarters, No. 400 Grand-st., at 7½ P. M. A full attendance is earnestly requested. ENEAS ELLIOT, President. HENRY C. BOYD, [illegible], } Secretaries.

YOUNG MEN'S ASHLAND REPUBLICAN CLUB OF KINGS COUNTY.—An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held at No. 170 Joralemon-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual and full attendance is requested. JOSEPH REEVE, President. J. OGDEN NORVEL, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A Special Meeting will be held in Farrington's Hall, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is desirable. JACOB FISHER, President. W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF [illegible] now ready at JONES', No. 10 [illegible]. Also Boots $5 [illegible] double-sole [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a very capable English servant; is also an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine clothing; wages moderate; highest testimonials; also, situation wanted by a very experienced, respectable person as child's nurse; perfectly capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; refers to where she served as nurse three years. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands meats, poultry and pastry; also, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and seamstress; both can give the best of City reference from their last places. Apply at No. 364 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING, ABLE and efficient woman, either in a hotel, boarding-house or private family; understands housework and is a first-class laundress; no objection to the country, or anywhere so as to have a steady place; wages no object to a good home. Apply for DELIA, at HENDRICKSON'S, No. 86 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and do part of the washing and ironing; does plain sewing and ironing; wages $6; also, a regular cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD THOROUGH cook and first-class washer and ironer, by a steady, reliable servant, with the highest references for neatness, experience and integrity; also, situations wanted for a few other experienced and very respectable domestics as nurses, waiters and general servants. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, (sisters, Episcopalians,) together or separate, one as chambermaid and waiter, fine washing, &c., the other as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has good reference from the old country, also in the City. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SMART, TIDY Protestant girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and nurse, a neat sewer, will make herself generally useful; both have good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the office.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT COlored girls wish for situations; one is a competent cook; makes bread, cakes, pies and preserves of all kinds; the other is a neat chambermaid and will assist to wash and iron. Both are able to do their work, and will be found trustworthy and obliging. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place. Good reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as regular chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, if required; has the very best of City reference from first-class families. Can be seen until engaged at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy, neat and obliging young woman of high respectability as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has served in first-class families, from whom can be well recommended. Ladies wishing a first-class servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call during two days, at No. 125 12th-st., west of 6th-av., first floor, front room. Has good City reference from her last employer.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron; is well recommended, faithful, competent and economical, particularly neat and willing to please. Ladies in want of a trustworthy domestic, apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of steady habits, a situation as a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; she can take care of an infant from its birth, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 301 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress, or infant's nurse; one as cook, or to do general housework. Also, by three nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A TIDY, RESPECTABLE WIDOW, with two children, wishes work of any kind; is a good washer and ironer, or would go as wet nurse; is young and healthy. Her babe, four weeks old, can be seen at No. 544 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; will be found fully competent. Best City reference given. Call at No. 184 3d-av., near 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS who is accustomed to go out by the day, wishes a few engagements; can do every kind of family sewing and dress-making. Can be highly recommended. Address 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, with the best of references as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork, waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 70 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; North Orange, N. J., preferred; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress, or to do housework; one as waitress or seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF TWELVE years of age, a home, board and clothes only wished; she reads and does waiting and chamberwork and light work; also, her cousin, does general housework; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 100 East 34th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at No. 189 West 20th-st., corner of 8th-av. Good city reference given. Can be seen until engaged.

A FAMILY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE City are desirous to find a situation for a faithful Protestant servant as waitress, or to assist in the care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 85 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 9 West 25th-st., at her present employer's, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron; has good country reference. Apply at No. 14½ Whitehall-st., for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, and assist with washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 167 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waiter, with a good reference from where she lived for seven years. Can be seen at No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE, by an experienced woman, who has lived more than five years in her present situation. Apply No. 23 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of soups, pastry, creams and has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 237 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation as housekeeper or seamstress, in a family; is competent to fill either. References given and required. Call at No. 81 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, as chambermaid or waiter, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 250 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has good City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 2[illegible]5 West 17th-st., rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 152 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation, as waiter, in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 163 East 12th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook, the other chambermaid and laundress. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 4 Horatio-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 19 Allen-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference given. Call at her last employer's, No. 33 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman; is a first-rate cook; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Call for two days, at No. 367 3d-av., near 28th-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. [illegible] [illegible]-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER, BY TWO respectable English Protestants, man and wife, without incumbrance, the man as first-rate gardener and farmer, or coachman and groom; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or dairy-woman; both perfectly understand their business, and can produce the best of reference from their last employer; no objection to any part of the country; can be seen for three days. Address J. E., at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. (Free to employers.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and most respectable man as waiter in a gentleman's family, or would take charge of an invalid; is perfectly capable of filling any respectable in-door situation; is strictly honest and temperate, and a first-class waiter; references from first families in the City; moderate wages only required. Apply, or address No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; he is a skillful driver, also a good plain gardener, and can take care of a cow and furnace if required; 20 years' experience in this country; wages moderate for the Winter; and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, lately arrived in this country, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is also a good milker of cows, and would be willing to help in the garden; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; one that perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has no objection to City or country; the strongest of reference can be given. Address L. D., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; is a good careful driver; or as a plain gardener; is a good milker, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; can give six years' reference. Address M. J., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or plain gardener; is a good milker; has no objection to City or country; can give the best of City or country reference. Address M. J., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman as coachman in a private family; can give the best of reference either from city or country; has no objections going to the country. Address JAMES, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN IRISHMAN AND WIFE, situations to work on a farm; they both understand the care of cattle well. Address LABOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place; can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, in a wholesale importing house. Wages not so much importance as a permanent place. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country; understands taking care of horses, farming and gardening. Address, for two days, C. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man that understands his business, and would take charge of a vegetable garden; has good reference. Address H. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS STORE ON BROADway, a young man of pleasant address who is well acquainted with the retail business, and can give good references. Address A. D. Y., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, with name, residence and references.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., A THORoughly experienced salesman for the curtain and upholstery department; City experience absolutely necessary; none other need apply. A liberal salary will be paid. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, as first-class cook, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at MORRIS CONNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. Terms moderate.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 20 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FINE DORCHESTER-STONE front high-stoop house, No. 22 West 20th-st., adjoining Trinity chapel, nearly finished, four stories high, with fine-finished high-ceiling basement and under cellar, all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, at 8 o'clock A. M., of J. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOT NEAR SIXTH-av. in 27th-st., or would exchange for lots in New-York.

TO LEASE—Lots on 28th-st., near 6th-av., on 2d-av., 38th and 39th sts., for short terms.

RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS, ALREADY excavated, and ready for immediate improvement, situated on the northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Terms easy; location unsurpassed. Apply to E. KILPATRICK, No. 481 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—WILTON.—Eighty double building lots for sale, a few minutes walk from Harlem and Peck-slip ferry, and 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroad stations. Unrivalled water views, high ground. Ten years to pay in. Circular with full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FOR $250, FROM NOW TO MAY 1, A three-story and high-stoop house, in a good location, worth $700 per year, or will sell or exchange. Apply to JNO. J. MULLINS, No. 473 3d-av., corner of 34th-st., before 11 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE 3½ STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms in excellent order, with gas fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms; rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., corner 26th-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 80 and 84 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A TRINITY-CHURCH LEASE, SITuated at No. 9 Dominick-st., dated May 1, 1853, 21 years, cheap for cash. Possession Nov. 1. For further particulars, apply to D. BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a well-furnished house between 10th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 1,161 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 220 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes walk of the ferry, has 13 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 87 Gold-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—CAME TO THE PREMISES, A BAY horse, on the 14th instant. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. If not taken away in ten days will be sold. E. N. MEIKLEHAM, Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 161 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

BOYS' SCHOOL,

No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES, MISS MARY H. HAMILTON, MRS. GEORGE CURTIS, } Executive Committee.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY of the City of New-York, will commence its annual Session on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The Introductory Lecture of the Course will then be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Senior Professor of the Law Faculty. Subject—*Legal Education and the best method of rendering it effective.*

Members of the Bar, with their ladies, and the friends of the University generally, are invited to attend. The Law Lecture Room in the University will be open on Saturday and Monday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, where students can apply for admission. Tuition $100. Session four months.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE — REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MESSRS. MORSE & WRIGHT'S ACADEMY of Drawing and Painting, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils in all legitimate branches of the above departments. Messrs. MORSE & WRIGHT'S arrangements permit them to give lessons in schools, and to private parties who may choose to make up classes at their own residences. Terms of tuition can be obtained per circulars at the store of E. DECHAUX, No. 346 Broadway, and at the room of the subscribers. M. MORSE, J. H. WRIGHT.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had several years experience as a teacher, who can refer to families in this City, and whose terms are moderate, would like to make an engagement as morning governess. Her course of instruction comprises the various English branches, French, German and drawing. Will also receive some pupils in the house to join afternoon classes in the above branches. Address Box No. 4,191, Post-Office.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACKSON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 216 4th-st., on Washington-square, CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK.—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. STEATH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 95 West 48th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils, with unsurpassed advantages. Dancing Class now forming for Masters and Misses. For Circulars, apply to the Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAM SONJA, M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants School,) Rector. [illegible] Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONS. AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their conversational and beginners' courses, at their residence No. 48 West 24th-st. Private lessons. Professor DUBOS will soon give French lectures on the history of civilization by woman.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune.*

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Greene Co., N. Y.—Male and Female. The Principal will accompany students Nov. 2. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 930 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN.—MRS. SARAH J. PATTERSON, Teacher.—School in basement of Dr. Krebs' church, corner of Henry and Rutgers sts. Entrance in Rutgers-st. Tuition $4 per quarter. Only a limited number of scholars received.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 3.—STUDENTS ARE RECEIVED at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board and tuition, common English, $3 a week. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Residence of Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEmen, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 182 Broadway.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 800 BROADWAY—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, *Principal.*

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1858.—POST GRADUATE INSTRUCTION FOR 1858-9.—Lectures will be delivered as follows:

IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

At the College, in 49th-st., beginning on Nov. 8.

By Professor MCCULLOCH—On the Mechanics of Material Matters; or, the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Heat, Light, and Electricity.

By Professor JOY—On Chemistry, with practical instruction in the Laboratory.

By Professor PECK—Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the use of instruments, general principles of construction, and graphics.

By Professor DAVIES—On the Higher Mathematics, and the nature and history of Mathematical Science.

By Professor HACKLEY—On Physical Astronomy, with the practical use of instruments.

By Professor TORREY—On Botany.

IN THE SCHOOL OF LETTERS.

At the Rooms of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

By Professor LIEBER—On the History of Commerce; and, subsequently, on Political Science.

By Professor NAIRNE—On Ethics.

By Professor GUYOT—On Comparative Physical Geography, in its relation to History and Modern Civilization.

By the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH—On the English Language.

The Law School, under the charge of Professor THEODORE W. DWIGHT, will open at the Rooms of the Historical Society, on the 1st day of November.

Price of tickets to each course $5, to all but graduates, of not more than three years' standing, of Columbia College, the New-York University, and Free Academy, to whom the price will be $3, except the course on Chemistry and the Law School, for each of which a special charge will be made.

Further information can be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, at the office of Wm. Betts, Esq., of No. 52 Wall-st., from either of the Professors, or from the President of the College. CHARLES KING, President of Columbia College.

ACADEMIES OF BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, arithmetic, &c. Ladies or gentlemen attend at hours suiting, day or evening, No. 62 Bowery, or 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gen. Burdick, Newport—"I can truly say my sons and daughters have made great improvement under Col. Paine's instruction, together with hundreds of others who have attended in this place."

BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 BROADWAY, KEEPS THE LARGEST COMMERCIAL ACADEMY IN NEW-YORK.—Special instruction is given in Commercial Arithmetic, Practical Book-keeping or Business Writing, to prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. A few private pupils will be received this day or evening at half price. Writing, $5; Book-keeping, $10. Two desks vacant.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM-PARK INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals and Proprietors of this School for Boys, may be seen at the office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., on Monday, the 25th, and Tuesday, Oct. 26, between 11 and 2 o'clock, P. M., where all particulars will be given.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.

Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE higher English branches, mathematics, book-keeping, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian and German, desires an engagement; could introduce some pupils; would purchase an interest in a good school. Address EXCELSIOR, *Times* Office, Box No. 220.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding School, Commercial and Classical; Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., *Excelsior* Office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., on door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

FRENCH, CLASSICS, SPANISH, ITALIAN CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d-st. PROF. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 5 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—SEVERAL MALE TEACHERS, AT moderate salaries, near the City. Also, two or three lady teachers to go South, competent in music, rudiments of French, drawing and English branches. Several seminaries for sale. Pupils wanted for several vacancies in first-class schools.

WANTED—TWO RESIDENT TEACHERS IN A Seminary near the City. One for the piano and singing, the other for French. If either can undertake German or drawing, also, remuneration increased. Interview indispensable. Cards with E. WALKER, Esq., No 114 Fulton-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SERVICES as visiting teacher at convenient hours in the afternoon and on Saturday, to young ladies who may wish to continue their English or classical studies. Applications for references or arrangements may be made by mail, or at No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION, in a family where she would take the entire charge of two or three children; or would accept a situation in the primary department of a school. Address E. A., Box No. 3,016 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College desires a situation as teacher in a school or private family. The best of references given. Address E. F., Box No. 1,266 Post-Office, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT, QUALIfied to instruct in French and translate readily into English. Apply at No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

PARENTS SUPPLIED WITH CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE OF CHARGE.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department, and teachers with positions. Principals wishing pupils will please send their circulars. Wanted—three ladies to teach English, French and music, to go to Mississippi, Georgia and Texas. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 200 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 133 West 22d-st., corner of 7th-av., is for sale a magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, at a bargain; it is richly finished, with round corners, serpentine bottom, bevel top, triple mouldings, scolloped keys, fluted legs, carved lyre, superbly inlaid with real pearl work, artistic design, full open scale, grand diagonal bar, arch brace, rich powerful tone, with rare repeating power. Celebrated City maker, warrantee for two years from August last, and is without spot or blemish, and a gem. Price $265. N. B.—Packing facilities afforded if required, and a great object made for cash. To be seen for 4 days, from 8 A. M., till 7 P. M.

A SUPERBLY-CARVED 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl, Brooklyn, at the greatest bargain ever offered; finished in the most elaborate style, round corners, serpentine bottom, round end, keys costly inlaid work, rich full tone, celebrated Broadway makers, two years' warrantee. Cost, $375; price $215. Apply, day or evening, till Thursday.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, MADE BY Gale, nearly new, and in good order, worth $250, will be sold for $200; second-hand Pianos, $40, $50, $60, $75. Melodeons at great bargains. Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand. (Marble Building.)

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

NEW INVENTION.—OUR PATENT HARP Pianos are a perfect Harp in tone and appearance, and again a powerful Melodeon, 7-octave, copyright Grand Piano; warranted to keep in tune. Takes a small space. Please call at No. 163 East 23d-st. Agents wanted. [illegible] P. KUHNE.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, unrivaled only by our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID CARVED GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood pianos, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $500; will be sold for $200. Inquire at 141 9th-st. Has been used a few months.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE [illegible] arrangement can be made by [illegible] furnished,) in a fine house, with first-class board, [illegible] calling at No. 411 4th-st., (Albion-place,) from 2 to 5 or 7 to 8 P. M. only. Private family; no other boarders. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH pantries attached, on second floor, for a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for two or three single gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 100 East 15th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 76 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, living in a first-class house up-town, wish to take a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, to board. Dinner at 6. Address A. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, IN A private house, handsome apartments for a family without children. References required. Apply at No. 100 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING of four furnished rooms, either separately or in suite, at No. 89 2d-av.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 46, 47 AND 48 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, [illegible] from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. [illegible], No. 703 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. [illegible] Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES MONROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR ACcommodations for a gentleman and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall and Atlantic-st. Ferries. A room on first floor, suitable for a professional gentleman, having library fixtures.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—VERY COMFORTAble rooms for a gentleman and his wife, and for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, No. 49 State-st., opposite Garden-st., but a few minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, BY A gentleman, a parlor and bedroom, with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address S., Post-Office, Box No. 81, stating terms. No boarding-house keepers need reply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—MONTAGUE-PLACE, corner of Clinton-st., marble-front houses, near Wall-st. Ferry. Superior accommodations for families; references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEAsant rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be obtained, with board, at No. [illegible] Clinton-st., second door below Amity. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms to let, with board, to a small family of adults. Bath and gas in house, a few steps from Fulton-av. cars, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner [illegible]-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with neatly-furnished rooms and partial board, at No. 8 Garden-st. Location between Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there is only one other boarder. Two steady, single gentlemen will find a good home at No. 5 Wooster-st., near Canal-st.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—TWO OR THREE children can be accommodated with board, in the family of a widow, residing in the most healthy part of Harlem. Address P., No. 12 James-slip.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman, in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton-st. Ferry; dinner at 6 o'clock; no small children; no hall bedroom; New-England family not likely to suit; cleanliness indispensable. Address, for 3 days, C. B. M., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, (SCHOOL teacher,) in a private, retired family, in the 17th Ward, or vicinity, preferred. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

TWO PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS to be let, in a private French family, with or without board; gas, bath, pantries, &c.; to those desirous of learning the French language, this is a rare opportunity. Terms moderate. For particulars, address A. N., Madison-square Post-Office.

NO. 130 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—A fine room and bedroom in the third story, suitable for two or four single gentlemen, will be let with board, and furnished or unfurnished, as desired. A room would also be let for the storage of furniture, paintings, &c. Apply immediately.

A FEW DOUBLE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or single gentlemen, with full board, [illegible] without rooms, embracing a choice of [illegible] luxury on the bills of fare. Dinners from 2 o'clock to 7 o'clock, at low rates by the week, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st. Spanish spoken.

NO. 145 TWELFTH-STREET, NEAR 2d-av., rooms on the second floor, front, small one communicating if required; a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find desirable accommodations in a private family. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-GENTEEL AND REsponsible family, consisting of a gentleman, wife, daughter, and maid, an entire first or second story, with all the modern improvements, and a good private table, in a house elegantly furnished, where there will be no other boarders. Address H. J. P., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for a gentleman, wife, child and servant. Location between 14th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Require parlor and bedrooms adjoining on the second floor. Address R. J. H., Box No. 329 Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor on the 1st floor; also a front and back room on the 2d floor to gentlemen only, with partial board if required. The house has all the modern improvements. References required. Inquire at No. 80 West 16th-st.

TO LET—IN A FEW DAYS, TWO MOST DESIRable parlors and bedrooms, and two single rooms, at No. 37 East 16th-st., two doors from Union-square. Unexceptionable reference will be exchanged.

NOS. 1 AND 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms to let, with board to gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

ROOMS WITH BOARD ON THE SECOND AND fourth floors, of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

HOTELS.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE, CORNER OF BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.—The lodging department is now in complete order, and prices reduced to 25 cents per night. Rooms for permanent lodgers at moderate prices. The eating department is on the European plan, with a well-stocked larder. Bread and pastry made in the house. Private eating-rooms for ladies and families. Superior oysters always on hand. The bar abundantly supplied with fine old liquors and cigars. Railroads and stages in every direction from the house.

EARLY DINNERS UP TOWN.—GENTLEmen and families can have their meals, with a choice from the "bills of fare," embracing every seasonable luxury, with dinners from 2 o'clock to 7, at low rates, by the day or week, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st. French spoken.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale Crockery house in this City; a party having experience in the business, capital and a trade, will receive attention. Address, with particulars and references, B. C., Box No. 1,546 Post-Office. Communications strictly confidential.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED.—THE BUSIness has paid over $6,000 per annum for the past six years; $20,000 can be made this year by the help of an active partner; a man acquainted with farming preferred. Address C. H. STICKNEY, Box No. 170 *Times* Office, New-York.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN SUCCESSFUL OPeration, and may be increased by strict attention, now baking from 30 to 35 barrels per week and sold over the counter. Apply at No. 94 Murray-st., or on the premises No. 226 8th-av.

FOR SALE.—A LUCRATIVE MECHANICAL business, the proprietor being compelled to retire in consequence of ill health. Inquire of W. D. PORTER, No. 6 City Hall-place.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 292 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams.........11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.........9½c. to 10c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.........7½c. to 8c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.........8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon.........[illegible]
Bagged Meats ½c. ℔ extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM-BOOK marked 1857, in gilt, on cover, containing general memoranda of merchandise, and also a few letters, addressed to C. Hall. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at the Libby House, No. 16 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE CARRIAGE horses, nearly 16 hands high, 7 years old, stylish action, perfectly sound and gentle in every respect, and not afraid of locomotives or military music; as family horses they are invaluable. A satisfactory guarantee will be given. Apply at No. 41 University-place.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—[illegible]. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL, [illegible] IN NEW-HAVEN.

[illegible] known as Oak Hill, [illegible] about 1¼ miles from the [illegible] about Six acres upon which [illegible] and a large variety of [illegible]. The dwelling, nearly new, [illegible] of modern construction [illegible] a wing attached, beautifully situated [illegible] of a magnificent lawn, commanding an [illegible] view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and [illegible] has bath-room, range, furnace, [illegible] &c. &c. The barn, stable and carriage [illegible] arranged and well adapted for the [illegible] desiring a fine, healthy country seat, [illegible] a desirable opportunity, as its location, so con[illegible] the city of New-Haven, will make it a profita[illegible]. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with interest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.

Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining in the house. [illegible] For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or JOHN S. [illegible], No. [illegible] Front-st., New-York.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway, [illegible] and lots of heavy and Shelf Goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

Also,

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

A large assortment of French and German Toys, Fancy Goods, China Toys, Tea Sets, Vases, Cups and Saucers, &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1828 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of [illegible] full lots of ground, fronting 100 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 60 Bergen-st. and No. 65 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $120 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's depôt grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY AUCTION sale of elegant and costly household furniture.—JOHN FISHBLATT, Office No. 160 Maiden-lane, will sell on THIS DAY, Monday, at the private house No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., parlor suites covered in rich brocade, and silk velvet, etagere, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; bookcase, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, clocks, carpets, extension table, china, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, rich cut-glass decanters, tumblers, goblets, champagne wine, table-cutlery. Sale at 10½ o'clock. The auctioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment offered at auction this season.

P. C. BUCKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 63 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER of Jacob W. Foster, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, about 18 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the depôt at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Peter Harmon, Esq., containing about [illegible] acres of superior land, fronting on the [illegible] road. On the premises is a two-story frame [illegible] about [illegible], with a kitchen extension, a large [illegible] barn, fruit and shade trees, &c. Title perfect. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and [illegible] of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. [illegible] particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

[illegible] COURT SALE OF TENTH-[illegible] THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-[illegible] STREET PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, [illegible] CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

[illegible]-AVENUE—The lot and buildings known as No. [illegible] side, [illegible] inches south of 33d-st.

[illegible]-SECOND-STREET—Three lots and buildings known as Nos. 207, 209 and 211, north side, 45.9 feet east of 10th-av.

ON THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Four lots and buildings thereon, north side, 150 feet east 10th-av., Nos. 203 to 209, inclusive.

BETWEEN SECOND-STREET AND THIRTY-THIRD-STREETS, ADJOINING ABOVE AND TENTH-AVENUE LOT—One lot and building. Dimensions of all to be found on maps, at No. 7 Broad-st. By order, CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

CARMICHAEL & PYNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of superb diamonds, watches and jewelry, imported expressly for first-class City trade, embracing sets of diamond pins and ear-rings, diamond bracelets, cluster and single stone diamond rings, diamond studs, &c., all elegantly mounted in 18-carat gold; elegant 18 carat gold hunting and open-faced watches, comprising chronometers, double timekeepers, and independent second watches, duplex patent and detached levers, by the best English and French makers; ladies' elegantly enameled watches, set with diamonds. Also, elegant sets of jewelry, of the latest styles, bracelets, brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, chains, and a variety of other rich jewelry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. —BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 33 Nassau-st., ten rosewood mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, brocade, reps and plush, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top etagere, side and sofa tables, voltaire and Turkish easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, &c. Also, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood parlor suites, marble-top tables, bureaus, washstands, &c., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, ottomans, lounges, mattresses, paintings and a general assortment of furniture. Also, three elegant rosewood piano fortes, City made.

WM. WATKINS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. [illegible] Canal-st., the entire household furniture of a large house: elegant carpets, oil-cloths, pier and mantel mirrors, paintings, centre, side and extension tables; piano, French mantel clock, 21 days; vases, book case, parlor suits, sofas, chairs, curtains, amoire a glace, mahogany and other bedsteads, beds and bedding, [illegible] sheets, spreads, feather beds, hair and other mattresses, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, [illegible] glass, &c.; dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., [illegible], tubs, tin-ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine, [illegible] the kind of goods to suit families commencing [illegible] as there is everything useful and neces[illegible].

F. COGSWELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MAHOGANY AND ROSE-[illegible], velvet, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply [illegible] carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, French [illegible] mirrors, piano-forte, lace and other curtains, sewing machine, &c., on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 555 Houston-st., near Broadway, being the entire furniture of the large four-story house, and comprising every variety of good parlor, dining rooms, bedrooms and basement. More full particulars to-morrow.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT [illegible] on MONDAY, Oct. 25, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups and under glass [illegible], arranged and prepared by the well-known Taxidermist, William Galbraith, Esq. In this collection may [illegible] birds from all parts of the world, and are true [illegible] having been prepared by the well-known Taxidermist, William Galbraith, Esq.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible] & CO.—TRADE SALES [illegible] Park-row, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. [illegible] and Old Books—Comprising a [illegible] variety of fine library copies of valuable standard [illegible] in general literature, embracing many old and [illegible] books; also, a collection of new publications, &c. [illegible] now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

[illegible] H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 [illegible]—Regular auction sales of Stocks and [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

[illegible] DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale comprises a well-selected assortment of Acacias, Camellias, Cacti, Begonias, Heaths, Azaleas, Ferns, &c., &c. Also, many new and rare plants, all in fine order, from LOUIS MENARD, Florist, Albany, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

A. [illegible] EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited [illegible] on application.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to

Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Oct. 9, 1858. Statement of dividends declared and payable on stock of this Company, which have remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same, for two years next preceding the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, published pursuant to Chapter 437 of the laws of 1849:

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of dividend.	No. of shares.	Am't.
		1854.		
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Feb. 1	20	100
Ledentu, Eugene	New York	Feb. 1	1	5
Mosher, Chas., admr	Unknown	Feb. 1	7	35
Remington, E.	Unknown	Feb. 1	50	25
Ritchie, Wm. Johnston	Unknown	Feb. 1	10	50
Smith, John P.	Unknown	Feb. 1	8	4
Williams, Sarah S.	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	2 50
Appleton, Mrs. J. R.	Unknown	Aug. 1	9	37 26
Chew, Anthony S., trustee	Cincin'ati	Aug. 1	15	62 10
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Harder, Nancy	Unknown	Aug. 1	1	4 14
Holt, Wm. W.	New-York	Aug. 1	2	8 28
Murray, B., Jr.	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 70
Rice, John	Unknown	Aug. 1	1	4 14
Shipley, Robert	Unknown	Aug. 1	2	8 28
Valentine, J. R.	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Vanderbilt, Jer'mi'h	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Walker, E. R.	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 70
Young, William	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
		1855		
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	20 00
Farrand, Frederick	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Holt, Wm. W.	New York	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Rice, John	Unknown	Feb. 1	1	4 00
Shipley, Robert	Unknown	Feb. 1	1	4 00
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo	Feb. 1	1	4 00
Walker, E. R.	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	20 00
Wood, Cordelia	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 00
Mosely, William	N. [illegible] Co.	Aug. 1	63	252 00
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo	Aug. 1	1	4 00
Wooster, M. H., trustee for J. H. W.	Brant'd, C. W.	Aug. 1	2	8 00
Wooster, M. H., trustee for M. H. W.	Brant'd, C. W.	Aug. 1	1	4 00
		1856.		
Bellinger, Chris. C.	Herkimer	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Jay, John C., in trust	Rye, W. C.	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Norton, Henry F.	Brockp'rt	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Rawls & Seymour	New-Y'k	Feb. 20	14	56 00
Seaver, B. F., trustee	Unknown	Feb. 20	13	52 00
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo	Feb. 20	1	4 00
Atwater, Mrs. E. E.	Buffalo	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Bryan, Richard S.	Troy	Aug. 20	20	80 00
Green, Thomas C.	Unknown	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Hadden, David	New-Y'k	Aug. 20	12	48 00
Halleck, Wines	Wes. N. Y.	Aug. 20	4	16 00
Hartley, Miss Isabel	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Howell, Thomas M.	Canand's	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Jay, John C., in trust	Rye, W. C.	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Le Roy, Susan E.	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Martin, Charles J.	Unknown	Aug. 20	18	72 00
Norton, Henry F.	Brockp'rt	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Suckley, George	Unknown	Aug. 20	2	8 00
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Thurston, J. G.	Lancast'r	Aug. 20	9	36 00

Statement of dividends declared by the late The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, (including those declared by its Trustees,) the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, and the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, on stock of the said late Companies, respectively, since assumed to be paid by this Company, and remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the first day of September, 1858, published in pursuance of the act aforesaid:

THE UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Dividend.	No. of shares.	Am't.
Allen, D. N. & A.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	6 bal	1 50
Anderson, A.	Unknown	1838, Feb. 1	10 bal	25 00
Cook, R. M.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	3 bal	75
Higginson, Nancy M.	New York	1846, Aug. 1	exdiv	80 00
Miller, S.	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	50 bal	30 00
Peck, Norman	Unknown	1839, Aug. 1	10 bal	20 00
Rogers, David L.	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	17 bal	10 20
Rogers, David L.	Unknown	1840, Aug. 1	12 div	25 50
Rogers, John	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	22 bal	13 20
Russell, Thomas S.	Unknown	1839, Feb. 1	20 div	100 00
Wilkinson, Lewis	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	5 bal	1 25
Yates, Isaac I.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	10 bal	2 50

THE ROCHESTER & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of dividend.	No. of shares.	Am't.
Andrews, Rob't.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	10	42 50
Barney, D. N.	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	10	25 00
Evans, Richard I.	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	12	30 00
Evans, Richard I.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	12	51 00
Gallagher, C. H.	New-York	1854, Mch 1	20	85 00
Henry, B. F., guardian	Unknown.	1852, Feb. 1	2	10 00
King, Edward	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	50	125 00
Monell, Robert	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	50	212 50
Nenninger, J.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	80	340 00
Parkin, Thomas	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	10	25 00
Powis, B.	Unknown.	1851, Feb. 1	27	135 00
Rainsford, Cath	New-York	1854, Mch 1	10	42 50
Renoux, B.	Unknown.	1853, Feb. 1	17	85 00
Smith, D. B.	Unknown.	1851, Feb. 1	25	125 00
Simpson, Mary L.	Unknown.	1853, Feb. 1	19	95 00
Warner, Abm.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	18	76 50
Whitney, Sarah L.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	14	59 50

THE MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of dividend.	No. of shares.	Am't.
Allen, John	Unknown	1841, Aug 5	20	60
Anderson, E. J.	Unknown	1836, Nov. 5	25	100
Bleecker, Barent	Albany	1840, Au. 21	18	54
Griffin, Wm. P.	Unknown	1851, Aug 1	10	35
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Feb. 1	5	15
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Aug 5	5	15
Millard, Thomas	Unknown	1838, Nov. 5	5	20
Suckley, George	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	2	7
Taylor, Arch. R.	Unknown	1842, Feb 15	35	105
Thomas, Harriet F.	Unknown	1853, Feb. 1	46	184
Van Eps, Abram	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	5	17 50

State of New-York: City and County of Albany, ss.—GILBERT L. WILSON, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company; that the foregoing statements are true, according to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief.

GILBERT L. WILSON.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.

A. D. ROBINSON, Albany County Judge.

The above-mentioned dividends are payable only at the Treasurer's office. The necessary blanks for drawing the same will be furnished on application at said office. oc18-law3w

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,) New-York, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable in all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 23
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

REMOVAL.—TEN EYCK & COCHRAN REMOVED TO NO. 25 WALL-STREET.—T. E. & C. give particular attention to collections, payable at all points throughout the United States and Canadas; buy and sell uncurrent money, negotiate loans; also, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, strictly on commission.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.

J. N. PERKINS.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.

Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.

REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sheldon & Co., Nelson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.

Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

FOR INVESTMENT.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of "the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislature, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Barnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, Insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are not excelled by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 125 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.

Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.

MORSE & COMPANY,
Nos. 40 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, SS.—At a special term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the District of Wisconsin, begun and held, according to law, at the City of Milwaukee, in said District of Wisconsin, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of September, A. D., 1858, present the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, Judge of said Court, presiding. On the twenty-fourth day of the said term, to wit: on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1858, the following proceedings were had, to wit: Edwin Ludlow against The Watertown and Madison Railroad Company, David W. Jones, Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin; the Dane County Bank, the Bank of Watertown, Sebre Howard, and Charles Howard—In Equity.—The Marshal having paid into Court eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nine cents, the net proceeds of the sale of the Watertown and Madison Railroad, made in pursuance of a decree of this Court on foreclosure of a mortgage given by said Company to the complainant, as security for three hundred and forty bonds of one thousand dollars each, given by said Company to said complainant in trust for the holders of said bonds. It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the said proceeds of sale will be distributed by this Court to and among the parties entitled thereto, on presentation of said bonds on Monday the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. And that this order be published by six daily advertisements in the Milwaukee News, and in the New-York Times.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO., 37 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.

INTEREST NOTICE.—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AMERICAN GUANO STOCK—IN EXchange for a first-class house up town. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 11, 1858.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst. until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 11, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORTed numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.

A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS—WITH SIDES; cottage bedsteads, new and beautiful styles, $4 and upwards; a large variety of cribs, entirely new patterns; mattresses of all kinds made to order and for sale very low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from [illegible] and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

THE INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED.—Have you seen it? We wish to remind you that there is such a thing. And all we want now is to have you see it. If you will look at it, we won't ask you to buy, but if you can't help it, then you can have one. Do look at it at No. 59 Beekman-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—FOR SALE, A splendid set of school furniture, consisting of 38 Grammar-School desks, double, (Paton's make,) at a great sacrifice. Inquire at No. 18 King-st.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened, by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 15 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

FOR EUROPE

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen, for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York
ARIEL ... Oct. 30.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.
VANDERBILT ... Nov. 27.	Dec. 25.	Dec. 29.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 10th November. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.

FOX LINE.

The elegant A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,

will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.

KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.

Price of Passage.

Steerage ... $75
Second cabin saloon ... 100
Deck cabin foreward house ... 125
First cabin saloon ... 150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, Proprietors.
REDUCED FARES.

The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain HENRY CHURCHILL,

having been fitted up expressly for the California trade, by the Nicaragua Route, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, New-York,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M.,

carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship

HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
For San Francisco, California.

These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.

For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA, AT REDUCED RATES.—The splendid, fast-sailing steamship WASHINGTON, of 2,000 tons register, Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, now lying at Pier No. 37 N. R., foot of Beach-st., New-York. This superb steamer will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M., connecting at San Juan del Sur with the magnificent ocean steamer HERMANN, Captain CAVENDY, for San Francisco, Cal.

This is a permanent opposition line, the A. A. & P. S. C. Co. Proprietors. The undersigned, being authorized to sell tickets for this line to California, has established an office for the sale thereof at No. 3 Broadway, where tickets may at all times be had at the lowest price fixed by the Company. B. B. THAYER, No. 3 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin Passage $15.

Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Freight on Butter and Cheese, ½ cent per pound.
Freight on Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.

The Splendid Side-wheel Steamship
JAMES ADGER,
RICHARD ADAMS Commander,

Will leave from Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

Montgomery, Ala	$26	Columbia, S. C.	$20
Atlanta, Ga	23	Jacksonville, Fla	20
Augusta, Ga	20	Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Captain GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The steamer ALICE PRICE will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 20, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 21, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 25, 6½ A. M.

Stages for Squan and all parts of the country.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M. and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER METAMORA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

STEAM TO JAMAICA.—THE SPLENDID AND powerful steamer WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain H. CHURCHILL, will leave for Greytown (San Juan del Norte) on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, touching, to land passengers only, at Kingston, Jamaica. For passage, apply only to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.

Gold Watches from $30 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858. Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at

5:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

6:15 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all [illegible]
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all [illegible] above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all [illegible]
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and [illegible] P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 23, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and [illegible] and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and [illegible] and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare [illegible] train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at [illegible] 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in [illegible] minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 3½; for Syosset at 4½; for Hempstead at 5½; and for Jamaica at 6½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—Dear Sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE. WILLIAM COIT. GEORGE H. FISHER.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE ANNUAL ADdress and Poem before the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College will be delivered at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock.

Address by the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK.
Poem by JOHN MACMULLEN, A. M.

The annual Business Meeting will take place at Hope Chapel on the same evening, at 7½ o'clock, and the Annual Dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Thursday, Oct. 28, at 8 P. M. Tickets for the Dinner may be procured from any member of the Committee.

The Association will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday evening, Oct. 28, at 7 P. M., for the transaction of business.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, Chairman.
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Class of 1830;
WILLIAM L. BOYD, Class of 1832;
P. W. OSTRANDER, Class of 1848;
JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Class of 1849;
A. S. VANDUZER, Class of 1853.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 25 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 21 Wall-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS just taken the First Premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now creating a great excitement among the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable; handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 65 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, October 27th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Ward School-house in Forty-fourth-street, in said Ward, with desks, chairs, settees, &c., &c., pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 34 Crosby-street. The Ward officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE, Chairman.

WILLIAM DEARING, JR., Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon, living,) and of Professor [illegible] and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the sexual system effectually treated, including [illegible]. Consultation, [illegible] from 8 to [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. [illegible] remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by [illegible] A. BARROW, No. 194 Prince-st., a few blocks [illegible] Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of [illegible] amount, Dr. B. will forward the $3 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring [illegible] European preparations. The $5 cases also [illegible] free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from [illegible] till 2 P. M., and from 5 till 9 P. M., at No. 194 Prince-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, [illegible] LYON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal [illegible] practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. [illegible] persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively devoted to and curing these diseases, and whose [illegible] with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 23 Mercer-st., corner of Canal, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The [illegible] MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, [illegible] 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. [illegible] mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 232 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be read by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the [illegible] quacks infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, [illegible]

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at [illegible] Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, [illegible] simultaneously in London and New-York, is the work which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms. It treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, the result of indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal.

Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 232 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. [illegible] BETT can be consulted with confidence on [illegible] diseases, at his old established office, No. 10 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practiced [illegible] for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases [illegible] had been given up and considered incurable by [illegible] physicians of respectable standing in the profession. [illegible] and nervous debility treated on an entirely new [illegible]. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas [illegible] of the above institutions may be seen in his office. [illegible] the victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, [illegible] can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A.M. to [illegible]

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, [illegible] specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It will effect a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and experience have proved that it will radically cure [illegible] case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. [illegible] KING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. JOHN [illegible] Chamomile and Tomato [illegible] the well-known valuable properties of Dandelion and Tomato, combined with vegetable cathartics—a valuable remedy for indigestion, constipation, bilious and liver affections. For sale by Druggists; price 25 cents. BUSH, GALE & ROBINSON, Agents, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE AND PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.—The only positive cure for epilepsy, convulsions, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, nervous headache, impotency, delirium tremens, or any nervous affection. It will permanently cure consumption, if not too far advanced, and is the only aphrodisiac without reaction. JOHN FYNE & CO., Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., and druggists generally. $1 per bottle.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of these diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases he undertakes. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Office 55 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway. Consultation by letter through Box No. 880 Post-Office.

ALLSOP'S CELEBRATED ALE.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with this delightful tonic beverage, in kegs of 3, 5 or 10 gallons each, from the Ale and Wine Vaults, No. 15 Wall-st. Samples on draught. G. B. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. [illegible]

UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that, by an act of the Legislature, [illegible] per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on Nov. 1st next, in addition to five per cent. incurred on Aug. 1st.

Water-rents are payable on May 1 in each year in advance, and the penalties on unpaid rents attach with equal certainty on the 1st of August and November thereafter.

It must be desirable to every owner to preserve his property from being returned to the Collector of Arrears, which, if not redeemed, will be sold according to law.

[illegible] VAN SCHAICK, President.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New-York, Oct. [illegible]

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—I HAVE THIS day received the books enabling me to collect the taxes of 1858. A long delay having occurred, I would most respectfully urge upon the tax-payers the necessity of an early call at this office. The law compels me to add one per cent. on all taxes unpaid on Dec. 1.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1858.

BY THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION OF the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15th, 1857," it is provided, "That it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon any day of public election within the Metropolitan Police District, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed.

And it further provides, that "no booth or box, for the distribution of tickets at any election, shall be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said district."

It further declares that it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment "in the county jail or penitentiary, not less than one, nor exceeding two years, or by a fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in the Metropolitan Police District, or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against a law of the State committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member with a fraudulent design."

The Police of the Metropolitan Police District are specially required to see that the above provisions of law are carried into effect. F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of Police.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 14, 1858.

ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND C. SHEPPARD,

jy19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WATERS, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible], No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1858.

SAMUEL B. WATERS, } Administrators.
JOSIAH BLACKWELL, }

my31-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1858.

THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

s28-law6mM

BILLIARDS.

MARBLE AND SLATE BED TABLES FOR sale, at $225 and $250; everything complete, and fully warranted suitable for private or public use. Cloths, balls, cues and leathers for sale cheap. Call and examine.

W. H. GRIFFITH, No. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Alleged Murder in West Broadway — Investigation Concluded.

On Monday afternoon Justice [illegible] resumed the examination of Robert [illegible] Willis, of No. [illegible] Broadway, suspected of murder on the testimony of his late servant girl, Catharine Mulheam. Mr. [illegible], the Corporation Counsel, appeared for Mr. Willis, and very sharply cross-examined the girl Mulheam. The following is her testimony, under this cross-examination:

[illegible] years old; I am a native of Ireland; I have been in this country four years; I came to this country [illegible]; I have been in the State of Delaware; I lived there with Mr. Charles Dupont for three years; I then lived with Madame Schiff at the corner of [illegible]-street and Fifth-avenue; I lived with her about [illegible] months; I went there through my cousin, who lived with Mrs. Schiff for five years; I got a written recommendation from Mrs. Schiff, but I lost it; I also lived with Mrs. Blake, corner of Twelfth-street and Second-avenue; I was there when I was arrested; I lived also at Mr. Willis'; I got that situation through an advertisement; I was then stopping with my cousin in Twenty-sixth-street; I went to Mr. Willis in August, on a Saturday; I don't know the day of the month; I called upon Judge Stuart; I can't say whether the affidavit shown me is the one he drew up, for the reason that I cannot read writing; I can't say whether I ever saw the paper before; I might look at it a month and not know it; the paper was signed at Judge Stuart's house, and I swore to it before the magistrate in this court; no one accompanied me to the Tombs; the paper was signed in the presence of Judge Stuart and his clerk, at the office of the Judge in Broadway; I had been arrested and charged with stealing before I made the affidavit; I was taken before Justice Welsh, where I told the story about the man being murdered; Justice Welsh told me to go to the Tombs, and he would not listen to my story; I have a certificate of character from the man I lived with in Delaware; I have got it at home; it is in the bottom of my trunk; I saw it this year—what time I can't say; my duties at Mr. Willis' were to cook, wash and iron; Mr. Casey went bail for me; my brother got Mr. Casey to go bail for me; a Mr. Edward Keating used to visit me while I was at Mr. Willis'; I represented him at Mr. Willis' as my brother, and the reason was because they would not admit a stranger to the place; Mr. Casey lives in West Broadway; I don't know what business he is in; the bail was taken by Justice Welsh; I knew nothing at all of Judge Stuart until the day I was going to be tried; my brother got him for me as counsel; this was before I made the affidavit; I usually went to bed about ten or eleven o'clock; on the night of the [illegible] September I went to bed about three-quarters past nine o'clock; I slept on the top floor, back room; Mrs. Rockliff slept in the same bed with me that night; her child was also in the same bed; I went to bed first; I did not go to sleep right away after going to bed; I was awake for two hours, perhaps; there was no clock or watch in the room; I can't say how soon I awoke, but to the best of my impression it was about two or three o'clock in the morning; Mrs. Rockliff was awake before I was; I sleep soundly; I am not living at service now; I am living at No. 224 East Fourteenth-street, with an old lady named McNulty; I have known Mrs. McNulty since I was a child; on the morning of the 20th, when I awoke, I did not dress myself, but sat shivering on a chair, fearing that some one would kill me; I thought I was going to be murdered; I thought Mr. Willis was going to murder me; I besought Mrs. Rockliff to quit crying, or else Mr. Willis would come up stairs and murder us both; I did not tell her that there was a man being murdered, for she heard the cries as well as I did; she begged of me to go out of the house with her, so as to escape being murdered; Mrs. Rockliff exclaimed, "For God's sake, Catharine, come—if we don't get down by the back entry, they will murder us;" I came down stairs that morning about five or half-past five o'clock: the bedroom door was closed; the window was open; it overlooks the yard; I heard a man crying, "In the Lord's name, spare my life, and I don't care what you do to me;" the voice came from the entry-way in the basement.

Mrs. Rockliff, who was seated beside the witness, here arose and stated that all the above testimony, as far as it related to her, was utterly false. Considerable excitement prevailed in the Court-room upon this announcement.

Pending the report of Dr. Chilton, who has been instructed to examine the stains on the wall of the passage of Willis' house—alleged to be blood stains—Justice [illegible] adjourned the further hearing of the case until Tuesday afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from [illegible] to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also [illegible] boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Our bodies discharge and waste matter through the bowels, kidneys and skin, and HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Political.

The Committee appointed at the Mayor's meeting held on Friday night last, in Brooklyn, to endeavor to effect a union of the Democracy, will report this evening. It is understood that their efforts have thus far proved fruitless.

A conference meeting was held in the Vth Congressional District, Friday night last, to endeavor to unite the Opposition. Mr. BARNES, the Republican and Mr. DEAN the American candidate were present during the evening. Mr. BARNES offered to withdraw, provided Mr. DEAN would do the same, and submit their claims to a Union Convention. This Mr. DEAN declined to do. He was in favor of union, but wanted the union to be made upon himself. In view of the peremptory manner in which Mr. DEAN declined to withdraw, the officers of the Republican Convention, which adjourned *sine die* at its last meeting, refused to call another meeting.

Probable Murder.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while Officers [illegible] and [illegible], of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, were patrolling their beat in Kelsey's Alley, they saw a woman named GALVIN staggering along the street, and supposing that she was drunk they took her in charge, when they found that she had been stabbed in several places, and blood was running freely from her wounds. She was conveyed to her residence, and Drs. MCGRATH and MEEHANS were called to attend her. They found five knife wounds —three on the back, one on the right shoulder, and one on the head. One of the wounds on the back near the shoulder blade is about two inches deep and penetrates the lung. It is considered mortal. She stated that her husband, JOHN GALVIN, had stabbed her with a jack-knife. GALVIN was subsequently arrested by the officers abovenamed, and committed to the cells to await the result of the injuries to his wife. The accused is an Irishman, 27 years old, and is a stevedore by trade, but for the last four months he has worked as a laborer in the Navy-yard. He is also a Lieutenant in the George Taylor Musketeers, and has been arrested several times before for stabbing persons.

Brooklyn Items.

A German girl, whose name is not known, was found Saturday morning last on the beach at Greenpoint in a destitute condition. Her story is that she had been at work in a shop in New-York, where the foreman had seduced and then discharged her. She had attempted to commit suicide, but her courage failed. She was sent to the Almshouse.

The Police made 51 arrests Saturday night last, and the same night [illegible] persons were accommodated with lodgings in the various Station-houses.

[illegible] STRANG and COBB on Saturday last arrested eight persons for violating the city ordinances. Among the arrests were car-drivers, hackmen and dirt-cart drivers. Most all of the parties were fined and a few were let off with a reprimand.

[illegible] was arrested in the Fourth Precinct yesterday for threatening to kill MARGARET [illegible]. She was locked up. In the Second Precinct [illegible] was arrested for attempting to stab a man with a knife. He was committed for examination.

In the Third Precinct MICHAEL DOYLE, an enthusiastic TAYLOR man, was arrested Saturday night for attempting to shoot JOHN BURNS. DOYLE got excited because BURNS did not admire Mr. TAYLOR, and thinking no doubt that he would benefit this candidate and at the same time the community, attempted to shoot, but the pistol missed fire.

RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED.—JOHN MCLAUGHLIN and PATRICK [illegible], two well-known characters, were, on Saturday night last, caught on board the [illegible] *[illegible]*, lying off the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. Having no legitimate business on board, it was but a fair presumption that their purpose was [illegible]. They were accordingly locked up to await an examination.

In the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, Saturday night, [illegible] (a policeman) and JAMES DELA[illegible], were arrested for stealing about 480 pounds of sugar from a vessel in the Atlantic Basin. Both are [illegible], and were committed for trial.

Fire.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a block of [illegible] on North First-street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, owned by WILLIAM DRURY, and a dwelling-house adjoining, were destroyed by fire. Mr. DRURY'S loss is $5,000; insured for $1,800 in the Fulton Company. The loss on the house is $800; owner's name not known.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Our Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 25.

63,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	114½	100 N. Y. Cen. R.R. b60	85½
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1868	104	150 do. b30	85½
6,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	94½	50 do. s60	85½
14,000 Virginia 6s	96½	200 Erie Railroad	16½
2,000 N. C. State 6s	97½	700 Hudson River R. R.	30
30,000 Missouri State 6s	89½	150 do. b30	30
15,000 do. b60	89½	50 do. b30	30½
10,000 do.	89½	50 do.	30½
60,000 do.	89½	15 do.	30½
46,000 La. State 6s	95	50 do. s60	30½
5,000 Cal. State 7s, n.b.	92	50 Mill. and Miss. R.R.	16
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '86	109	20 Harlem Railroad	12¾
28,000 N. Y. Cen. bs. '76	100	100 do.	12¾
1,000 E. R. R. 2d m. bs.	95	645 Harlem R. pref.	35
10,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	74	800 Reading Railroad	51¾
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	82½	300 do. s60	51
8,000 Read. R. R. bs. '86	73½	350 do. s30	51¾
27,500 Mich. Cen. RR. 8%		100 do.	51¾
ct. 1st M.S.F.C.Bs.	97½	1000 do.	51¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94½	300 Mich. Cent. R. b30	58
4,000 do.	94½	400 do.	58
3,000 Ill. Freeland Bs.	60	150 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	24½
11,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	75	100 do.	24¾
1,000 LaC. & Mil. L.G.R.	21½	150 M. S. & N. Ia. Gur'd Stk	53½
1,000 Chic. & R. Isl. Bs.	96	675 do.	53½
3,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	68	100 do. s30	53½
4,000 H. & St. J. R. Bs.	61	50 do. b30	53¾
1000 D. L. & W. R. 1st m.	77	30 Panama Railroad	119
6000 do.	78	75 do.	119½
50 Broadway Bank	129	100 do.	119¾
10 Ocean Bank	96	234 Ill. Central R. R.	83½
32 Continental Bank	96½	100 do. s60	83½
10 do.	100	50 do. b30	84
15 St. Nicholas Bank	95	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R. s60	82½
25 Metropolitan Bank	111	100 do.	82½
12 Home Ins. Co.	150	100 do. b60	82½
5 Park Insurance Co.	139	100 Clev. & Tol. R. b30	34½
20 F. Loan & Trust Co.	87	500 do.	34½
100 Cary Imp. Co. s60	6½	611 Chic. & R. I. R.	68½
125 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	100½	1100 do. s60	68½
100 Penn. Coal Co. s60	79½	50 do. s10	68½
200 do.	80	50 do. s15	68½
325 Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	105½	200 do.	68½
50 New-Jersey Zinc	7½	200 do. b30	69
600 N. Y. Central R. R.	85½	150 do. b3	69
150 do. s30	85½	50 do. s10	68½
400 do. b60	85½	300 La Cr. & Mill. R.	4½

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 5s, '74. b60	104½	300 Erie Railroad	16¾
25,000 do.	104½	200 Hud. Riv. R. R. s10	31
11,000 Mo. State 6s	89½	100 do.	31¼
10,000 do.	89½	100 do. s10	31¼
50,000 do.	90	550 Har. R. R. Pref. b30	35¾
26,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	94½	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	58
4,000 La. State 6s	95½	71 Stonington R. R.	60
25,000 Virginia 6s	95½	9 M. S. & N. I. R.	24¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds	92½	100 do. b30	24½
4,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	83	100 Mic. S. & N. I. g. s.	54
3,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	75	150 do.	54½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95½	50 do. b7	54½
2,000 N.J. Cen. 2d m. Bs	90	50 do.	54½
9 Continental Bank	100	50 do. s10	54
50 Penn. Coal Co.	80	25 Panama R. R.	120
150 do.	80½	100 do.	121½
50 New-Jersey Zinc	7½	100 do.	121½
110 Pacific Mail SS. Co.	106	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	85
50 do. s30	106	250 Gal. & Chic. R. b60	83
50 do.	106½	100 do.	82¾
20 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	100½	100 do. b30	83
50 Canton Co.	21	150 Clev. & Tol. R. s10	34¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s60	86	200 do.	34¾
400 do.	86½	200 do. s30	34¾
100 do. s30	86	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	69¼
50 do. s45	86	25 Mil. & Miss. R. R. s10	16
200 do. b30	86½	75 do.	16
100 do. s10	86½		

MONDAY, Oct. 25—A. M.

The condition of the market for Money in this City has assumed all the appearance of settled ease and cheapness. The Fall trade is not such as to create a mercantile demand at Bank equal to the discount facilities afforded by sixty-seven millions permanent capital and the unusually heavy total of deposits, which against the ordinary course of the season, continues within a few millions of the Summer maximum. The market within the week past has also felt the reflected influence of the financial state of things reported from Paris and London, where Bullion is accumulating with a rapidity equal to the movement in the same direction in 1852–'3, and the rates of discount are to lower figures. From the advance in the English Funds, telegraphed from the Galway steamer, a few days since, the probability is that the *Persia* will bring the intelligence of the formal reduction of the rate of interest at the Bank to the terms already, and for some months past, current in the open market. It is possible, however, that this order may be postponed a week or two, on account of the momentary disturbance to the German markets, caused by the return to Specie payments by the Bank of Austria. The standard at Vienna being in Silver, instead of Gold, the resumption has created a demand for Money at Hamburg, where the same standard obtains, and has also partially advanced the price of Silver in the London market. We make no change, here, in the discount and demand loan quotations reported in our last weekly review. The former range from 4@7 ₩ cent., according to the date and classification of the bills offered; the latter from 3@5 ₩ cent., most of the Brokers being supplied at 3@4 ₩ cent., and with occasional sums on deposit as low as 2½ ₩ cent.

The influence of the prevailing rates and prospects of Money begins to tell very decidedly, as well as legitimately, on the Stock Exchange. The judgment of private leaders is found to have been generally at fault in regard to the turn of the Discount market. The ability and eagerness of the Banks to absorb most of the regular trade paper, is rapidly circumscribing what is called the best of the outside business. They have also gone extensively into Treasury Bills, and loaned considerable sums on the new federal Stock, at very low rates, thus throwing the Trust, Savings and Insurance offices, and the private banking houses—whose foreign balances, for employment on this side are again on the increase—upon the Stock Exchange for other income Securities, such as State Stocks, the better class of Railway mortgages, and the regular well-assured dividend-paying Shares.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104¼@104½ Int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central	83½@86¼@86½
New-York and Erie	15½@16@15¾
Reading	50½@51¾@51¾
Rock Island	65½@69½@69½
Michigan Southern	24@25@24¾
Michigan Southern preferred	51½@56@54½
Michigan Central	56@57@59
Toledo	34½@34½@34¾
Galena	82½@83@82¾
Illinois Central	83@84@85
Pacific Mail	105@106½@106¼
Panama	118½@121¼@121½
Missouris	87½@90@90
Virginias	93¾@95½@95¾
Tennessees	92¾@94¼@94¾
La Crosse Bonds	26½@27½@27½
Illinois Central Bonds	90¾@95½@95¾
Hudson River Shares	28@31¾@32½
California Sevens	87@92@92½

The additional rise during the week has been quite general, and in most instances rapid. The market was exceedingly buoyant on Saturday, and the afternoon dealings left off firm at the advanced prices. The State Stocks are all higher by 2@3 ₩ cent., than at the close of the previous week, and most of them are becoming comparatively scarce at the Board of Brokers. Missouri stock is about the only one in which heavy orders can be executed with facility, and for this the inquiry is so large as to have advanced the price to 90 ₩ cent., that figure being bid, at the close on Saturday, after sales through the day of about $200,000. Tennessees were taken at 94¾; Virginias at 95¾, and Louisianas at 95@95¼ ₩ cent. Ohio, long Sixes, brought 109 ₩ cent., and the new Californias have advanced to 92¼ ₩ cent. The demand for Railway Bonds is taking a wider range at the Board; the dealings are active, and prices rapidly on the advance. The domestic inquiry comes in competition with a good number of English orders for the Bonds of the New-York Central, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and some other Companies. The rise of the week on Illinois Central 7s, is equal to 5 ₩ cent. The 7 ₩ cents of the New-York Central, issued in substitution of the debts of the old Companies, are in demand at par. The 8 ₩ cents of the Michigan Central have reached 97½ ₩ cent. The mortgages of the Harlem, Hudson, Wabash, Southern Michigan and Toledo, and the third mortgages of the Erie, have all materially advanced. There is reason, in the condition of money affairs at home and abroad, for increased confidence in all 7 ₩ cent. mortgages where the Roads have paid the interest with uniform regularity, and this feeling is gradually extending to some few others which, after temporary default, have come out of the crisis with the promise of better management hereafter. In reference to the renewal of a number of the mortgages falling due in 1860-63, there is cause for less anxiety. The prospect of an accumulation of Bullion in the great money centres, in excess, if anything, of that which followed the discoveries in California and Australia, without the same enormous steam and railway enterprises, or the probability of the same costly wars, to absorb or scatter it, must tend to facilitate the renewal of all the old negotiations, which have proved themselves well based in point of actual security. This inference, it may be, will come to the aid of the Erie Company early in 1859, when $1,[illegible] of the mortgage of 1859 should be substituted for that of 1859. The Bonds of 1859 have advanced 10 ₩ cent. within a few weeks, and are now in request at 79@80.

On the Share list, the sales are heaviest, in amount, in New-York Central, which opening at 83½ ₩ cent. on Monday advanced to 86½ ₩ cent. The sales of the week are little short of 35,000 shares, the stock attracting increased attention as the business progressed. Panama shares rose on Saturday to 121½ ₩ cent., the highest point since 1853, when, before the opening of the road and in mere prospect of the large dividends now being paid, the price went to 145 ₩ cent. Pacific Mail shares closed firm at 106¼ ₩ cent.; Delaware and Hudson 100½; Pennsylvania Coal advanced to 80½; Galena encountered a large number of *short* sales, said to be for Chicago account, because of a pending change in the head of the management. The stock, however, owing to the general buoyancy of the market, lost little or nothing in price. The shares of the Cleveland and Columbus and Lake Shore Roads were from 2@5 ₩ cent. higher, with only a limited offering of either. On the Western and other Stocks, whose dividends, suspended by the crisis, have not yet been resumed, the dealings were most active in Reading, Rock Island and Michigan Southern, Preferred. The advance, it will be seen, is decided on each, though the new upward turn in Reading seems only to have commenced with some heavy Philadelphia orders on Friday and Saturday. At the close of the week an active inquiry was shown for Hudson River shares, which had been comparatively quiet for several months. The advance is 4 ₩ cent. Illinois Central further advanced to 85 ₩ cent. In Toledo and Michigan Southern common stock, the speculative movement is not yet so marked, though both stocks leave off firm.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of September, 1858, are $455,695 10
Earnings September, 1857 .... 596,793 02
Decrease $141,097 92

The shares of the Company are comparatively neglected by speculation, for the moment, the price ranging 15½@16 ₩ cent. But the unsecured Bonds, which have been selling about 30@32 ₩ cent., have advanced 4@5 ₩ cent., including the overdue coupons. As these coupons are worth 90 cents on the dollar cash in the market, they reduce the cost of the Bonds of 1862–'71 and '75 very materially: each has 7 ₩ cent. (or two coupons) overdue.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,047,960, as against $2,807,332 the corresponding week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $937,137, against $1,774,877 same week in 1857. The Export of Specie, including $368,000 by the *City of Baltimore* for England on Saturday, is $401,866, against no export the same week last year. The Customs duty paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amount to $426,220. The disbursements from the office exceed these and other receipts by $592,380, reducing the balance to $9,605,817, as against $10,198,197 at the close of the previous week. As this difference more than balances the Specie export of the week, the Bank average of Specie, which was a rising one on the last return, is expected to be somewhat increased on the official statement to be made up this afternoon. At the same time that some considerable remittances in Gold have gone coastwise to the Cotton ports, where the exchange is against New-York.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of September, published early in the current month, and our own usual summary, given at the same time of the trade of the nine months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from the 1st January to 30th September, 1858, were $113,366,379
Add three weeks in October 7,932,701
Total to date $121,299,080
Amount same time, 1857 195,309,947
Decrease this season $74,010,867

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, to Sept. 30 .... $45,646,000
Add three weeks in October 4,009,704
Total to date $49,655,704
Against same time in 1857 59,653,837
Decrease to date $9,998,133

The same tables make the Export of Specie to Sept. 30 .... $20,602,000
Add three weeks in October 1,912,917
Total to date $22,516,917
Against same time, 1857 33,677,000
Decrease to date $11,160,083

The receipts at New-York of Gold from California, and of Foreign Coin, since the 1st of January to the present date, are $28,667,052
From Europe, &c. 2,021,000
Total receipts $30,688,052
Against previous year:
From California $25,350,853
From Europe .... 6,878,000— 32,228,853
Aggregate decrease $1,540,801

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	30–100	Mobile	¼@ —
New-England	15–100	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	¾@ —
Jersey	¼@ —	Indiana Free	1½@ —
Philadelphia	1–10@ —	Missouri	¾@ —
Penn. Country	¼@ —	Michigan	¾@ —
Baltimore City	¼@ —	Illinois and Wis.	1½@1¾
Maryland	¼@ —	Tennessee Old	1 @ —
Virginia Old	¾@ —	Tennessee Free	1½@ —
Virginia Free	¾@ —	Canada	¾@ —
North Carolina	¾@1	Phila. Checks	¼@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@ ¾	Balt. Checks	1–5@ —
New-Orleans	Par.	Boston Checks	¼@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	75	80
120 acres	65	70
80 acres	75	80
40 acres	90	100

Market very dull.

The Cleveland and Toledo Road earned in the third week in October $20,096, about equal to last season, when $20,737 was taken in the third week.

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company have opened their offices for business. The principal office is in Brooklyn, E. D.; branch office, No. 4 Wall-street. A. S. CROWELL has been elected President, and OLIVER R. INGERSOLL Secretary. The cash capital paid in is $450,000.

CITY BANKS OF NEW-YORK—SEPT. 25.

	June 19, 1858.	Sept. 25, 1858.
Capital	$67,041,182	$67,734,755
Circulation	7,060,366	7,382,506
Profits	8,691,466	7,275,747
Due Banks	28,275,673	27,161,144
Deposits	74,329,983	75,804,637
Other liabilities	1,307,591	1,161,919
Total	$185,726,331	$186,520,800
RESOURCES.		
Discounts	$118,200,388	$122,274,879
Real Estate	3,815,368	3,941,304
Stocks	6,922,276	11,169,084
Mortgages	440,325	526,652
Overdrafts	51,606	49,193
Due by banks	3,338,923	4,945,571
Specie	31,704,814	26,271,641
Cash items	13,699,949	12,504,100
Bank notes	994,904	1,116,528
Loss and expense	559,766	306,036
Suspense account	—	16,886
Total	$185,726,331	$186,520,800

The foregoing is condensed at the Clearing-House from the last quarterly reports, as advertised, in anticipation of the general return from the Bank Department.

The following is the Treasurer's statement of the Ohio and Mississippi Road for the month of September, 1858. This statement shows an increase of $25,217 28 over the corresponding month of last year:

	1858.	1857.
Passengers	$[illegible]	$110,[illegible]
Freight	72,338 50	41,467 42
Express	3,055 00	3,055 00
Mail	5,[illegible] 41	5,164 59
Total	$185,565 29	$160,348 01

City Bonds for Railroad Purposes.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

An important case (Bank of Rome vs. Village of Rome) in regard to the liability of cities for subscriptions to Railroad enterprises, was decided at the recent term of the Court of Appeals.

A Railroad scheme was projected a few years ago in Rome—one of that swarm of Railroad schemes which sprung up like mushrooms and disappeared almost as suddenly. The village, by a popular vote, subscribed for Stock and issued Bonds to pay for it. The Railway was never built and the Stock proved worthless. Thereupon, the Village declined to pay interest on its Bonds. The Bank of Rome, holding [illegible], when one of the coupons fell due, brought [illegible] to compel payment. The defense was that the [illegible] authorizing the subscription and issue of Bonds [was] unconstitutional, on the double ground that the operation of the act was made to depend upon an approving vote of the tax-payers of Rome, and that the Legislature has not the power to authorize a municipal corporation to engage in the construction of a Railroad outside of its limits, or other industrial enterprise which may result in imposing a burden on the property of its citizens against the will of a minority.

The act was sustained against both objections. It was held not to be within the decision holding the Free School act unconstitutional, because the question whether it should become a law was submitted to the whole body of electors. In this case the propriety of acting under the law—not the operation of the law itself—was submitted to a local constituency and was a matter of local concern. The other objection is answered by the plenary power of the Legislature to authorize taxation for works of public utility, which may be exercised either directly or through the agency of the municipalities supposed to have a local and peculiar interest in the work.

The case of Rome is that of nearly every city and large village in the State, and the decision therefore assumes a wide importance.

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 41,947.17; by canal, 40,353.15—for the week 82,301.12 tons—showing a gain over last week of 6,100.08 tons, and over the corresponding week of last year 25,854 tons, of which 17,145 were by railroad and 8,709 by canal.

The railroad leads the canal this week for the first time within the last two months. Boats have been very scarce by canal during the week, but we believe were more plenty yesterday.

There is evidently a more increased demand for Coal within the last week, and in some instances prices have advanced a shade for some particular kinds. Red Ash, which is scarce, has advanced fully 10 cents ₩ ton, and first quality White Ash Stove has also advanced in price when sold independent of other sizes. The stocks on hand are light throughout the country—the consumers and manufacturers having bought very sparingly.

We are now satisfied that, if the Winter should prove to be severe, the supply of coal will be short in a large portion of the markets. With an open Winter supplies can go forward without much difficulty, but with severe weather but little reliance can be placed on Winter supplies even in the New-York market, without a considerable advance in price.

The water is very low in all the streams, and also in the canal. Tumbling Run reservoirs have been drawn off, but there still remains a supply in the Silver Creek reservoir.

Freights have advanced to 65c.@70c. ₩ ton to Philadelphia from Port Carbon, and 60c.@65c. from Schuylkill Haven—to New-York they remain without change.

The trade sums up as follows this week—showing a gain of 51,289 tons over the corresponding week last year, more than half of which is from Schuylkill County:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	24,803	41,949
Schuylkill—Canal	33,645	40,354
Lehigh—Railroad	6,367	10,975
Lehigh—Canal	18,403	28,981
Del. & Hudson Co.	13,907	10,409
Penna. Coal Co.	6,769	20,536
Scranton, South	2,079	no report.
Scranton, North	2,713	no report.
Total	101,914	153,203

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans. Oct. 16.	Loans. Oct. 9.	Specie. Oct. 16.	Specie. Oct. 9.
Citizens' Bank	4,238,886	4,183,502	2,914,418	2,727,228
Canal Bank	2,168,648	2,088,762	952,053	1,104,100
Louisiana	2,377,134	2,280,010	2,441,154	2,432,647
Louisiana State	4,044,711	3,979,530	2,551,916	2,598,842
Mech. & Trad.	673,970	705,971	408,662	435,637
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,273,322	1,303,448	466,224	542,447
Southern Bank	183,747	296,157	516,506	390,822
Union Bank	1,073,729	1,003,776	406,460	305,357
Bank of J. Robb	287,677	260,266	234,469	178,630
Crescent City	982,827	975,104	260,289	228,914
Bank of America	666,321	687,536	316,664	373,341
Total	17,941,171	17,690,061	11,473,722	11,317,465
	Increase	$251,110	Increase	$156,307

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. Oct. 16.	Circulation. Oct. 9.	Deposits. Oct. 16.	Deposits. Oct. 9.
Citizens' Bank	2,142,770	2,079,510	4,858,486	4,432,363
Canal Bank	591,330	581,480	1,253,510	1,190,517
Louisiana	752,069	768,739	3,371,090	3,335,162
Louisiana State	1,425,150	1,432,535	4,308,906	4,298,279
Mech. & Traders'	183,640	179,806	671,887	711,842
Bk. of N. Orleans	424,745	372,380	976,965	1,002,207
Southern Bank	202,675	185,475	218,756	184,973
Union Bank	534,500	530,570	690,030	462,115
Bank of J. Robb	359,780	349,485	310,851	241,860
Crescent City	123,675	127,555	223,618	276,058
Bank of America	162,300	190,745	538,792	571,261
Total	6,902,234	6,803,259	17,451,005	16,724,638
	Increase	$98,975	Increase	$727,267

BANKS.	Exchange. Oct. 16.	Exchange. Oct. 9.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 16.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 9.
Citizens' Bank	1,649,713	1,455,506	332,020	268,898
Canal Bank	1,260,833	997,132	175,162	146,595
Louisiana	662,795	657,050	444,132	392,022
Louisiana State	549,520	488,858	326,096	338,046
Mech. and Trad.	262,783	241,428	54,370	39,977
B'k of N. Orleans	709,820	645,755	67,264	96,725
Southern Bank	1,[illegible]	669,172	—	—
Union Bank	321,400	201,772	46,272	31,007
Bank of J. Robb	219,383	200,393	106,376	34,820
Crescent City	116,953	119,344	5,182	2,954
Bank of America	20,118	10,447	—	—
Total	6,165,369	5,657,057	1,556,596	1,351,628
	Increase	$508,312	Increase	$204,968

General Merchandise Import.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the Week ending and including Oct. 22, 1858.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Article	Pkgs.	Value.	Article	Pkgs.	Value.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTH'W'E.			**METALS, &C.**		
Bottles	—	$637	Metal Goods	24	2,101
China	6	497	Nails	4	155
Earthenware	380	20,300	Needles	6	4,635
Glass Ware	5	654	Nickel	3	343
DRUGS, &C.			Old Metal	—	160
Ammonia, Sal.	5	122	Platina	1	483
Bark, Peruvian	343	17,805	Plated Ware	3	697
Blea. Powders	70	1,383	Percuss. Caps	2	162
Camphor	50	854	Saddlery	3	2,334
Chalk	—	370	Steel	656	11,077
Chiccory	123	1,228	Spelter	6,756	16,343
Cochineal	22	3,347	Silver Ware	1	253
Glue	4	6 50	Tin, boxes	3,751	28,913
Indigo	101	16,646	Tin, slabs	1,876	27,961
Lac Dye	25	1,065	Wire	101	1,303
Leeches	9	353	**SPICES.**		
Lic. Paste	50	1,414	Mustard	—	133
Oils	4	644	Nutmegs	—	2,261
Oils, Ess.	4	186	**STATIONERY, &C.**		
Paints	—	1,000	Books	51	8,552
Shellac	14	330	Engravings	4	1,125
Soda, Bicarb.	500	3,000	Paper	71	3,625
Soda, Ash	395	10,950	Other	24	1,470
Sponges	48	833	**WOODS.**		
Other	—	3,037	Brazil	—	25,135
FURS.			Fustic, lbs	400	3,007
Furs	27	11,020	Logwood, lbs	150	665
FRUITS, &C.			Mahogany	—	13,300
Citron	—	1,160	Ratan	—	8,736
Currants	—	2,122	Other	—	3,329
Figs	—	520	**MISCELLANEOUS.**		
Lemons	—	462	Bags	—	421
Nuts	—	5,837	Bricks	—	339
Oranges	—	177	Boxes	—	578
Raisins	—	42,980	Buttons	11	2,044
Sauces & Pres.	—	2,006	Cigars	—	47,617
INSTRUMENTS.			Coal, tons	1,391	4,949
Mathematical	6	1,190	Corks	—	2,537
Musical	17	4,054	Cotton, bales	353	69,486
Optical	3	963	Clocks	2	279
Surgical	1	370	Cocoa, bags	985	16,298
JEWELRY, &C.			Coffee, bags	30,592	494,339
Jewelry	22	29,131	Fancy Goods	—	10,016
Watches	28	44,008	Fish	—	6,637
LEATHER, HIDES, &C.			Guano	1,600	9,209
Bristles	1	313	Hair	5	3,908
Boots & Shoes	4	390	Hemp	6,366	78,013
Hides, Dressed	180	66,737	Honey	37	1,157
Hides, Undr'sd	—	172,427	India-Rubber	634	30,735
Leather, Pat'nt	10	4,114	Machinery	121	8,778
LIQUORS, WINES, &C.			Matches	50	1,122
Brandy	5	393	Molasses	1,639	39,848
Gin	85	4,357	Oil-Paintings	11	5,367
Porter	54	510	Plaster	—	300
Rum	4	197	Perfumery	10	4,325
Whisky	24	2,846	Pipes	—	171
Wines	551	5,215	Provisions	—	263
Champagne	86	473	Rags	60	349
METALS, &C.			Rope	—	737
Brass Goods	2	349	Salt	—	6,670
Chains, Anch's	51	1,947	Seeds	—	456
Copper	—	7,577	Sugar, hds. & bbls.	4,172	229,820
Cutlery	34	15,304	Sugar, bx. & bg.	3,330	81,368
Guns	8	1,447	Tea	19,622	163,260
Hardware	73	6,864	Toys	45	1,881
Iron, Hoop, tons	30	3,179	Tobacco	1,067	22,329
Iron, Pig, tons	600	11,226	Waste	422	9,174
Iron, Sheet, t'ns	22	1,143	Wool, bales	119	11,932
Iron, other, t'ns	466	19,447	Other	—	4,063
Lead, pigs	678	3,121			

Total Gen. $2,104,368
Dry Goods 943,592
Total all entries $3,047,960

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

By order of Court in the case of EDITH and RACHEL COLLINS vs. DAVID L. LATOURETTE, Mr. LUDLOW sold, yesterday, the two lots on the northeast corner of Cherry and Dover streets, being 40 feet front on Franklin-square, 35 feet rear, by 103.3¾ feet in depth on Dover-street, and 98 feet on the north side, for $31,750; the larger portion remains on bond and mortgage. Bought by Mr. JAMES, we presume for the plaintiff in suit.

Also, by order of the Court in the case of THOS. WILLIAMS JR., President of the Marine Bank, vs. N. W. [illegible], Mr. LUDLOW sold the house and lot on south side of Forty-seventh-street, 437.6 feet east of Seventh-avenue; lot [illegible]; for $4,300; bought by [illegible] WHITE.

Messrs. [illegible] report the sale of eleven lots, four on the avenue and seven on the street adjoining, southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street, for $11,000. LORRAIN FREEMAN to WILLIAM CLARK.

In reporting the sale yesterday, of four lots on the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, to T. C. SMITH, we might have stated that at a Corporation sale, March 15, 1848, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, (who was associated with Mr. BEMAN in the late sale,) the lot on the northeast corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue was bought by Mr. SCOFFERBURGH, for $450, and the one adjoining it for $325. Also, that on the 28th of January last Mr. MULLER sold the whole four lots to Mr. GRISWOLD for $16,275, being the same lots which he resold nine months afterwards for $15,000, as reported yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 23—6 P. M.

Market for FLOUR dull and heavy, with a downward tendency; sales [illegible] at [illegible] for medium good superfine Michigan and Indiana; [illegible] for good extra do.; [illegible] for double extra. WHEAT in fair demand. The market opened firm, but closed dull; the receipts have been large to-day, reaching 204,745 bushels; sales 46,000 bushels, at 84c. for rejected Chicago Spring; 81c.@86c. for good to extra Milwaukee Club; $1 06 for white Ohio; $1 14 for white Canadian. CORN dull and heavy; sales 7,500 bushels, at 57c.@58c. BARLEY dull and nominal at 75c.@80c. OATS steady; sales 6,200 bushels, at 45c.@46c. WHISKY quiet; sales 100 bbls., at 20c.@20½c. *Canal Freights*—42c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, and 11c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts*—7,880 bbls. Flour; 204,745 bushels Wheat; 115,267 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT in limited milling demand; sales 24,500 bushels Chicago Spring, at 70c.; White Indiana is held at $1, with little inquiry at 97c.; Red do. nominally at 94c.@95c. CORN drooping; sales 18,000 bushels Indiana, at 57c.@58c. OATS quiet. BARLEY dull at 90c. RYE inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour, 22c.; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—100,000 bushels Wheat; 20,500 bushels Corn; 4,100 bushels Barley; 9,100 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—4,200 bbls. Flour; 8,300 bushels Wheat; 2,600 bushels Corn; 6,500 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet at 58c. CORN firm at 51c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,100 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat. *To Oswego*—20,600 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—3,100 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and unsettled. WHISKY in good demand at 18¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 23.

COTTON steady at stiffer but quotably unchanged prices; sales to-day 15,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct. 23.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,200 bales, at a range of 10¾c.@12c. There is a better feeling in the market.

MOBILE, Saturday, Oct. 23.

COTTON; sales to-day 20,000 bales, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Middling.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales, at 11½c. for Middling. The sales of the week add up 13,000 bales, and the receipts 15,000, against 3,000 last year. Receipts ahead of last year, 45,000 bales. Stock, 58,500 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d., and to Havre, 15-16d. In port 15 ships and 2 barks.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 23.

BREADSTUFFS—A declining tendency. FLOUR, $5 12½@$5 25. WHEAT very dull; White, $1 20@$1 30; Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN—A declining tendency; market unsettled; sales of Yellow at 82c.@84c. COFFEE firm; sales 2,000 bags at 11c.@11¾c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY, 22½c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR dull at $5 25. WHEAT steady at unchanged prices. CORN, WHISKY and PROVISIONS unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Oct. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,850 bales, at prices ranging from 10c.@12c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board.*—$1,000 City R. R. 6s, 102; $1,000 Camden and Amboy R.R. 6s, '89, 86½; $4,000 do., '83, 88½; $5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 60½; $2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 91; $2,363 6s Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 68½; $500 North Pennsylvania R. R. 10 ₩ cent., 82; 44 Schuylkill Navigation, Pref., 17½; 100 do., 17½; 10 Pennsylvania R. R., 43¾; 153 North Pennsylvania R. R., 9½; 10 Beaver Meadow R. R., 57½; 2 2 do., 57½; 1,400 Reading R. R., 25¾; 100 Lehigh Valley R. R., 36; 35 Union Bank, Tenn., 80¾; 90 City Bank, 47; 51 Man. and Mech. Bank, 27½; 22 N. Bank of Kentucky, 120; 47 Philadelphia Bank, 120; 1 North America Bank, 138¾.

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '74, 104½; Philadelphia 6s, 102@102½; Philadelphia 6s, R. R., 102@102½; Philadelphia 6s, New, 105@106; Pennsylvania 5s, 94@95; Reading R. R., 25¾@25½; Reading Bonds, '70, 81½@82½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 92½@93½; Reading Mortgage 6s, '86, 73@73½; Pennsylvania R., 43¾@43⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mtge. 6s, 103@103; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 91@91½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 44@46; Morris Canal Preferred 106@108; Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 68½@69; Schuylkill Navigation Imp. 6s, 71@73; Schuylkill Navig. Stock, 9@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17½@17¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 72@73; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 47@48½; Long Island, 11¼@11½; Girard Bank, 11@12½; Lehigh Coal and Nav., 51½@52; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9@9¼; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, int. off, 60@61; New Creek, ¼@⅞; Catawissa Railroad, 6½@6¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DATE.
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	Oct. 23
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 30
Pacific	New-York	Galway	Nov. 2
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 3

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DATE.
New-York	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 9
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 19
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 20
America	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 23
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 23
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 23

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Lewis Lehar, Fred. Young, Miss H. E. James, H. Finch, Ira W. Porter, Harvey Swain, W. H. Manning, J. P. Penn, H. E. Bostwick, Miss C. E. Holt, Jacob Kahn, Kate Kelley, M. Cullinan, R. J. Caughey, Jas. Stewart, S. H. Fish, Thos. Dunn, Alex. Jeffers, G. N. B. Ladd, S. Jenkins, Jr., D. S. Titus, J. L. Briggs, Jeremiah O'Mahoney, W. T. Lee, F. P. Wightington, Reuben Post, H. C. Johnson, Mrs. M. E. Valentine and child, Mrs. W. L. Vrooms, Miss H. Van Horn, Mrs. J. Miller and 3 children, Geo. Crabtree, C. A. Bemar, E. Braley, E. C. Nelson, H. Clark, D. Addison, Peter Cahill, Robt. Pomeroy, C. H. Connery, Jas. Paterson, Jas. Van Slyck, Major T. F. Walker, G. Crowell, Ed. J. Delamere, Mrs. E. J. Delamere, J. S. Valentine, G. H. Powers, S. Vansycle, Jr., M. Cohen, M. Y. Henderson, Capt. J. B. Moodey, Geo. Snell, Miss A. Bown, W. Starr, Jno. Atkinson, Frank Draper, Ed. Lloyd, Francis Treadwell, Wm. McKew.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—V. E. Cooper, C. C. Johnston, J. R. Carreras, Isaac Nathan, T. S. Nichols, R. H. Hilton, Wm. N. Ely, J. Thompson, Hiram Fuller, Simon Ingersoll, R. Chadwick, F. B. Fournier, Israel Ketcham, J. W. Vincent, S. Hunt, W. G. Shaw, J. H. Collier, Wm. Connell, G. Sanford, Jas. S. Cutter, S. Allison, Chas. W. Spalding, H. C. Hazen, J. G. Steel and lady, D. Ecleson, lady and child, Thomas H. Bright, E. S. Johnson, A. N. Lewis, W. Weddell, E. Hedge, M. Haskell, Miss M. Cassell, Mrs. Grant, Miss Sophia Griswold, Mrs. Sarah Chase, Henry Wiggin, John Kedzie, C. L. Goodwin, Mr. Huntingdon, M. Todd, H. B. Everett, John Jones, Henry Jones, J. J. Couch, Mr. Smith and lady, J. J. Kimball, F. N. Clark, S. Rosenberth, Willis Wilson, J. N. Nash, Mrs. Abbott and child, G. W. Newton and lady, Miss Bettie Barnard, Miss Smith, F. C. Beckwith, J. A. Beckwith, Frank E. Howe and lady, A. J. Manning and lady, 2 children and servant, and 21 in the steerage.

In brig Addy Swift, for St. Thomas—Robt. Swift, W. P. Whitmore, A. Danielsen, F. F. Rose, Julius Hoogensen, two Misses Hoogensen.

In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—Mrs. J. G. Williams, Mrs. Preston, Mr. Fielding, C. G. McChesney, Theodore Ryeders, Henry Clark, Mrs. Richardson, three children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lighton and child, Charles Scofield, J. L. McCarthy, W. G. Gookes, Daniel Ferrester, F. Mason, bearer of dispatches to Sardinia; C. H. Lear, J. D. Nairn, J. Ledward, Mr. Ringer, Saml. Riddings, Enos King, Thos. Hill, Wm. Robinson, M. May, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Miss Mary Allen, Mr. Pratt, Capt. Simons, J. O. Mentalant, E. Strachan, M. J. M. Jack, Dr. Miliano, John Merrick, L. Levenard, Mrs. M. A. Knapp and child, Mr. Fevey, Mr. Whitney, Thos. A. Weston, J. W. Massey, James Hains, Mr. and Mrs. Morley, Mr. Keeley, Mrs. Jackson—Total 51, and 180 in the steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, for Savannah—C. White, D. F. Clark, Calvin Hatch, F. H. Lansing, C. J. Bartlett, J. Dantro, J. B. Kendall, D. F. Blackstone, O. Grant, B. D. Smith, Mrs. Burke and 3 children, Charles Michals, Andrew Boden, Jno. P. Townsend, Jno. T. Turner, Jno. Kelly, E. Berg, E. A. Benham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pulgian, Jacob Manes and daughter, E. Wittmer, H. G. Whiting, Jno. Massett, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Melva, Miss E. Startevant, Mrs. Startevant, Thomas McCall, A. Abel, Capt. A. B. Coley, Capt. Horatio A. Gray, Miss E. Strouck, Mrs. Butner and child, Wm. Mackay, B. F. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. E. Loughrey, J. P. Williams, Wm. Barkalew, N. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Madden, E. Taylor, A. J. Dodge, Miss Davis, Mrs. Champion and servant, Mrs. Branch, Mrs. A. F. Bennett and 2 children, H. Kelly, T. McKenna, J. H. Rogers, E. T. Ellis, F. D. Elberfield, C. E. Illsley, C. B. Floyd, Mrs. Brock, Geo. F. Allen, B. Douglas, E. Taylor, Mr. Courvoisie, Mr. Wheedan, J. Baird, and 75 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Mary Glover, from Antwerp—Mr. Ward, lady and son, Mr. Hitts.

In bark N. H. Gaston, from Barbadoes—Dr. J. Bradshaw and lady, Mr. Alpine, Mrs. C. Hendrigan and 2 children, E. H. Carter, J. Mits.

In bark Virginia, from Turk's Island—Mrs. Paraldene and 2 children, Miss Baiese, Mr. Leonard, T. W. Lightbourne, lady and child, J. W. Leonard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 21 | Sun sets..... 5 7 | Moon rises.... 7 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 23 | Gov. Island. 10 11 | Hell Gate..... 11 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, H. Ludlam; Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Indian Empire, Courtney, Galway, American Express Co.

Steamers Locust Point, French, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships E. A. Hall, Sawyer, Charleston, Nesmith & Sons; Mont Blanc, Oxnard, Charleston, C. C. Duncan & Co.; J. J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Manitou, Honeywell, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Amanda, Douglas, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard; Marion, Dowling, Buenos Ayres, S. Gavery; F. R. Hassler, Crosby, Segua la Grande, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Dawn, Chase, City Point, Reynolds & Cushman.

Brigs Addy Swift, Swift, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Camilla, Head, St. Johns, P. R.; Geo[illegible], Wellington, Jackson, Buenos Ayres, May & Co.; Talbot & Co.; Ellen Ann, Mills, Pensacola, Snow & Burgess; E. Berry, Fish, Port Spain, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Danville, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; M. Nott, Ireland, Washington, Canahan & Garthwait; Ned, Henderson, Washington, E. S. Powell; M. Taylor, Nickerson, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; A. Coles, Crocket, Cherrystone, Benson & Co.; D. Russell, Butler, Hartford, J. K. Edwards; Alice, (Br.,) Cove, St. Michael's, G. F. Bulley; Thos. Jefferson, Ellis, Salem.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston 20th inst., at 4 P. M., with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Friday, 22d, at 1 o'clock A. M., Hatteras light bearing N. W., signaled steamship Marion, bd. for Charleston.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Wizard, Woodside, Manila June 25, with hemp, &c., to Sisin & Co. The following vessels [illegible] previous[ly] [illegible] wood tendency; [illegible]

Bark Magi, Luce, for New-York; [illegible] for San Francisco; [illegible] for Boston; [illegible] Niger, (Br.,) for Liverpool; ship [illegible] for London. June [illegible], in the [illegible], spoke Br. ship Bragan, [illegible] 29, spoke Br. ship Robert Douglas, [illegible] for London. July 11, off Banjaleon, [illegible] Br. bark Niger, from Manila for Liverpool. [illegible] off Cape Dondo, (Island of Celebes,) [illegible] Luce, from Manila for New-York. Capt. Luce reported having lost an anchor and part of the chain in Straits of Banjaleon; also was in co. with ship Crystal Palace, Simmons, from Manila for Bombay. The C. P. was lying at anchor in the Straits of Banjaleon, in a calm, with strong spring tides, carried away her [illegible] and [illegible] cut her fore-foot, causing her to leak badly, keeping the pumps constantly going. Capt. S. would try to make some temporary repair, at the port of [illegible] (Island of Mindanao,) until he could reach a port where the damage could be properly remedied. Passed Anjier July 29, in co. with the Magi. Aug. 3, lat. [illegible] S., lon. 94 36 E., in a strong gale from the S. E., blew away a whole suit of sails; Aug. 10, carried away main-topgallantmast. Aug. 12, lat. 24 46 S., lon. [illegible] E., passed a whale-ship, bd. N. E. Had hard westerly and southwesterly gales off Cape of Good Hope, and light southeasterly and northeasterly trades. Oct. 6, saw a vessel on the western horizon. Oct. 15, lat. 36 10 N., lon. [illegible] W., was in a gale from N. E., with a heavy sea, ship laboring and straining badly, causing her to leak, pumps going constantly, to keep her free. Oct. 21, lat. 38 40, lon. 72, spoke ship Santiago, hence for Mobile; same day passed ship Riga, bd. S.

Ship Wm. B. Travis, Smith, Flushing [illegible] Sept. [illegible], with mdse. to J. H. Brower & Co.

Ship Amelia, (of Warren,) Wallace, Cardiff Sept. [illegible], with coal to master.

Ship Mary Glover, (of Boston,) Chase, Antwerp Sept. 1, and Flushing 12th, with mdse. and 25 passengers to Post, Smith & Co. 6th inst., lat. 43 20, lon. 52, spoke fishing-schr. Mountain Wave, of Provincetown, with 3,500 fish.

Bark Magi, Luce, Manila 121 ds., with mdse. to Tucker, Cooper & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 4, via St. Helena Sept. 20. Had light N. E. trades; for the past 10 ds. have had light E. and N. E. winds, with fine weather. Was becalmed in the San Bernardino, near Straits of Banaian, 15 ds.; found the charts of those places very imperfect. Off Cape of Good Hope, spoke ship [illegible], from Calcutta for London; Aug. [illegible], Br. bark City Palace, 90 ds. from Manila for London. Off the southeast part of Madagascar, spoke whale-ship Brunswick, Butler, of Dartmouth, [illegible] months out, with 800 whale and 330 sperm; had just finished boiling in a 60 bbl. sperm. Sept. 8, off the Cape of Good Hope, spoke clipper-ship Haven, from Shanghae for New-York. Sept. 21, lat. 27 40, lon. 75 26, spoke brig F. K. Curtis, of Portland, stg. S. W.

Bark Virginia, Hill, Turk's Island 9th inst., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Mary Le Blanc, (Br.,) Richards, Pictou 10 ds., with coal to Briggs & Rogers.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Merrill, Barbadoes 20 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven, where the A. is bound.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) James, Malaga Sept. 19, with fruit to Galway, Casado & Teller—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with bark John, ship Danube, and brig Danl. Webster, all for Boston.

Brig Meteor, Haynes, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Gallego, Smith, Richmond 5 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Haxall, Winters, Richmond 5 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Heroine, Champion, Fredericksburg 11 ds., with flour to W. H. Newman.

Schr. E. G. Whildin, Jerman, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to [illegible] Lewis & Co.

Schr. Lavinia, (Br.,) Hurst, Port George, N. S., [illegible] with iron to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Henry Raynes, (of Brookhaven,) Cole, Sydney, C. B., 6 ds., with coal to Briggs & Rogers.

Schr. Eva, Chamberlain, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to H. Nickerson.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, (of New-Haven,) Hardy, Bonaire Sept. 28, and St. Martin's 6th inst., with salt to [illegible] & T. Pearsall. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Nancy Dawson, (Br.,) Walford, Malaga 40 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. No date, lat. 79 41, lon. 60 50, spoke light-ship Nantucket—all well.

Schr. Haxall, Winters, Richmond 5 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Grecian, Mathews, Portsmouth, N. H., for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Stratton, Boult, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Granite Lodge, Tarr, Rockport, with fish.

Schr. R. H. Colson, Colson, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Bruse, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. Connecticut, Searles, Wareham, in ballast.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Thomas, Camden 3 ds., granite.

Sloop Miami, Barton, Greenport, with paving-stone. On the 22d, during a N. E. blow, sprung a leak, and was compelled to throw overboard deck-load.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence, with mdse.

WIND—During the day, N. to N. E.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Oct. 24.

Steamer Potomska, Cashman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jas. Allen.

Steamer Curlew, Ayre, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Guy Mannering, (packet,) Bollard, London Sept. 21, with mdse. to E. L. Taylor. No passengers.

Ship John G. Coster, Hamlin, Ardrossan Sept. [illegible], with [illegible] Newport, R. I., with coal to J. Atkins & Co.

Ship Medallion, Theobald, New-Haven 7 hours, in ballast, for Savannah.

Ship Neptune's Favorite, (clipper, of Boston,) Manson, [illegible] Antwerp Sept. 21, in ballast to H. A. Kelly.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Maxwell, Barbadoes 10th inst., with molasses to J. Bishop & [illegible], New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Mansell, ((Br., of Guernsey,) [illegible], Malaga Sept. 26, and Gibraltar 29th, with fruit to [illegible] & Westervelt.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Bruce, New-Haven, with mdse. to master.

Schr. St. Stephen, McGregor, Calais 8 ds., with [illegible] to Jed Frye.

Schr. Convert, Lawry, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Mary Ann, Sawyer, Eastport 10 ds., with [illegible] and fish to master.

Schr. Carlos Alao, (Port.,) Rodrigues, St. [illegible] ds., with wine and salt to L. E. Amsinck.

Schr. Tartar, (Br.,) Fraser, Halifax, N. S., 8 ds., with fish to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Esquimaux, (Br.,) Read, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. J. Predmore, Cramer, Alexandria 4 ds.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., coal.

Schr. Carrollton Jane, Carter, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Delaware, Furbish, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Wing, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Niemer, Parker, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. G. W. Cummings, Whelden, New-Bedford, ballast.

Schr. Albany, Allen, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Ariosto, Dillon, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Mary A. Taylor, Bassett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Amanda, Gilkey, Providence, for Norfolk.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Mitchell, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Schr. E. Sugar, Sugar, Stonington, in ballast.

Schr. Citizen, Goodall, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Union, Libby, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. Fisher, Thurston, Newark, for Boston.

WIND—During the day, from N. E., heavy, with rain.

Below.

Ship Ocean Monarch, Page, Liverpool Sept. 10, with mdse. to W. T. Frost.

Bark Nicholas Curwin, (of Bath,) from West Indies, to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Burlington, (of Bath,) Koen, from Leghorn.

Bark E. A. Cochran, Noyes, from Malaga.—All at anchor in the lower Bay.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah; Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk.

The Br. steamship Indian Empire, Courtney, for Galway, via Halifax, sailed from Quarantine at 11½ P. M. Saturday, having run foul of a brig previously.

Sailed on Sunday—Ships John Bright, [illegible]; [illegible], Sardinia, [illegible], Avery, St. Thomas and Maracaibo; Leonard [illegible], Fisk, Port-au-Spain, and others.

Memoranda.

The steamship Washington was on Saturday morning taken on the great Balance Dock for examination, previous to her sailing for San Juan, Nicaragua. The bark Lealand is also on the Balance Dock; she will be [illegible], recaulked, and newly coppered. The schr. [illegible] is on the Sectional Dock; she will be recaulked, and receive her first suit of copper.

The steamship Ericsson was on Saturday morning towed to Greenpoint, for the purpose of laying up.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24—Arr. ship Raleigh, from Rio Janeiro Sept. 18. The steamship Harriet Lane, from New-York for the Pacific, touched at Rio, on the [illegible], and would proceed immediately—all well. Sept. [illegible], lat. 37 50, lon. 73 27, ship Wm. Chamberlain, from Calcutta, for New-York, 118 ds. out.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22—Arr. barks Peter Demill, from New-York; Leroy, from Boston; brig Rebecca, from Mobile, for Boston, with cotton, in distress, leaking.

BOSTON, Oct. 24—Arr. barks Ellen Stevens, Rowe, Leghorn; Tally Ho, Hoyt, Rotterdam.

Notice to Mariners.

COAST OF BRAZIL.—The coral island known as the Rocas (Rocks) on the English charts, is situated in lat. 3 [illegible] S., lon. 33 [illegible] W. of Greenwich, lat. 3 51 30 S., according to the observations lately made by the officers of the British ship-of-war Sybra. It lies, then, directly in the course of the ships navigating between Europe and the northern ports of Brazil. It is a perfect island of coral, in the form of a circular reef, having in the middle a lake of shallow depth, with an opening to the sea, with a diameter of two miles. Some portions of the reef are visible, but the greater part is under water. There are only two sandbanks—one on the southwest side and the other on the northwest side of the island, and are 10 or 12 feet above water, at all tides; they are in front of each other, and probably have been formed by gales of wind; they are from 200 to 300 yards long, and the smaller one has on it some stunted vegetation and hand trees. Upon the other bank, in front of the southwest bank, a tower has been raised, of 33 feet in height, so that the reef of rocks can now be seen 10 or 12 miles off. Numerous wrecks have taken place here. These rocks or reefs are in the usual course of American vessels trading between the United States and the ports of Brazil; and frequently, in going and coming, they are often they fall to the leeward of, the Rocas, and are compelled to pass between them and Cape St. Roque.

The Government will dispatch the schr. [illegible], New-Bedford, in a few days, to be fitted for [illegible] service on the southern coast, under command of [illegible], in connection with the U. S. schr. Guthrie. [illegible] will be taken to Wilmington, N. C., by Capt. [illegible], crew, where she is to be used as a buoy-tender.

Spoken, &c.

John Duffil—Schr., from New-York for St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 21, lat. 41 [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Barbadoes, Sept. 30, brig [illegible], [illegible]; Newport; Oct. 1, bark J. [illegible], Miller, New-Orleans; 2d, [illegible], Baltimore; [illegible], Philadelphia; 3d, brigs Argyle, Diggs, [illegible], and Winged Racer, [illegible], from Norfolk; schr. [illegible], [illegible]; bark Excelsior, Willard, for [illegible] from Baltimore; 4th, bark Excelsior, [illegible]; schr. Charlotte Minerva, Duncombe, from [illegible] Haven; 5th, schr. [illegible] Hooper, from Baltimore; New-York; 6th, brig Robert, [illegible], for [illegible]; schr. J. F. Carver, [illegible], for Antigua; brig [illegible], bark Mayflower, Dunbar, for St. Thomas; Cochran, Franklin; Balch, Matthews, for St. Thomas; Cochran, [illegible], for Turk's Island.

THE COURSES OF "LECTURES ON [illegible] TORY," announced to commence at the [illegible] Institute, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, are, by special [illegible] postponed for one week. The Introductory Lecture [illegible] the Rev. Professor HITCHCOCK, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, on the *General History of the World before Christ*, will be delivered on TUESDAY, Nov. 2.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—WALBRIDGE MEETING TO-MORROW NIGHT.—The Hon. Daniel F. Dickinson and [illegible] Wood will positively address the [illegible] of the public square, corner of Franklin [illegible] on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27. [illegible] BENJAMIN RAY, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.